The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

Vol. XXII., No. 17. Whole No. 575. | NEW YORK, APRIL 27, 1901. | Price per Copy, 10c.

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McCullagh Cottage
1901

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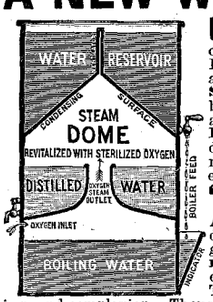

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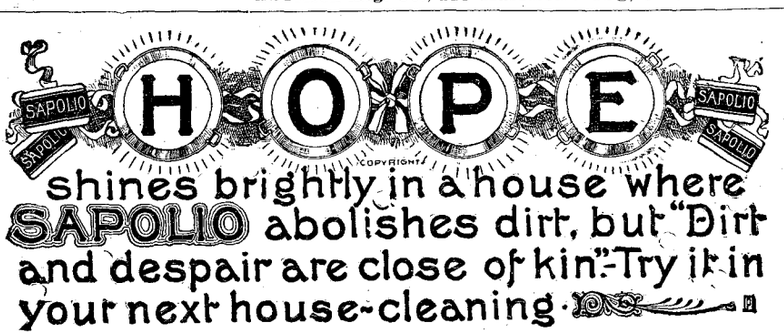

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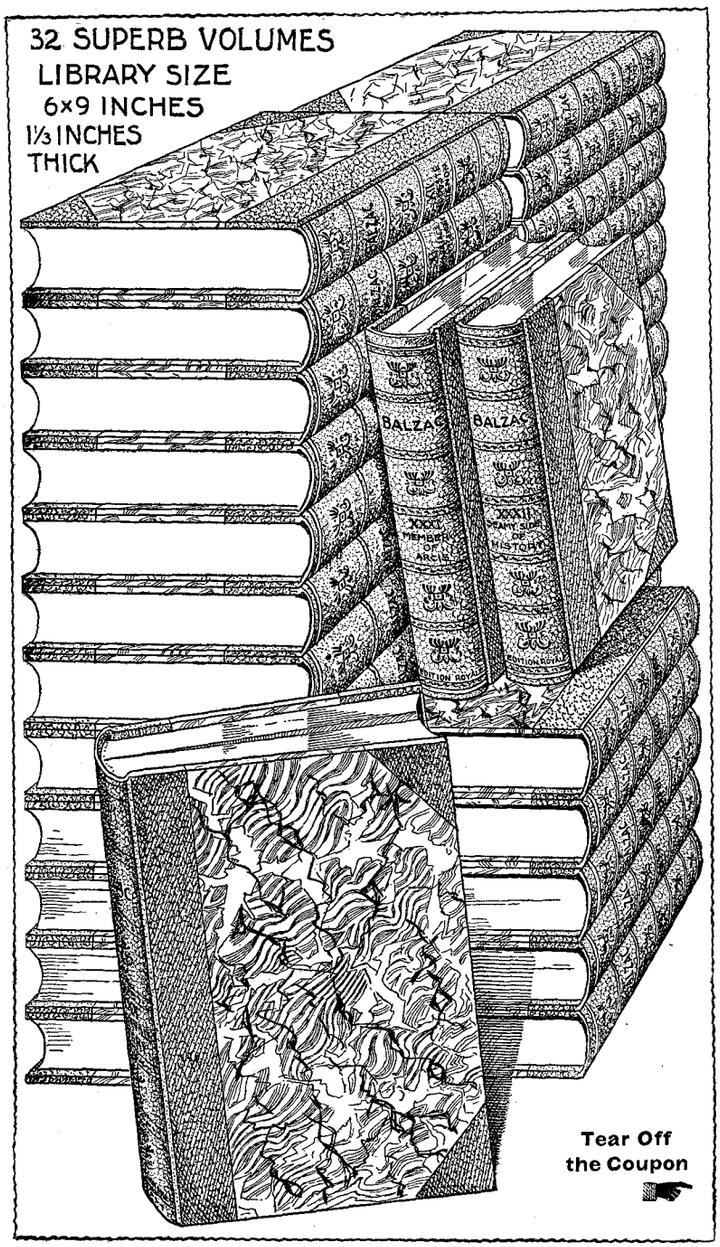

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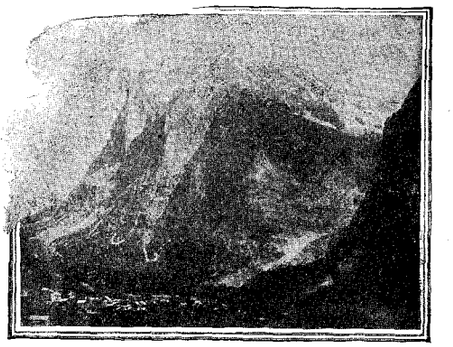

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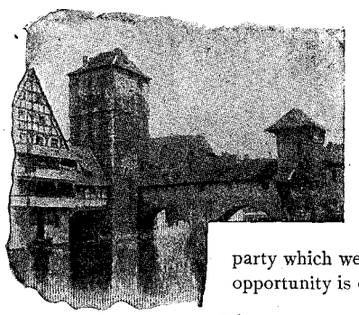

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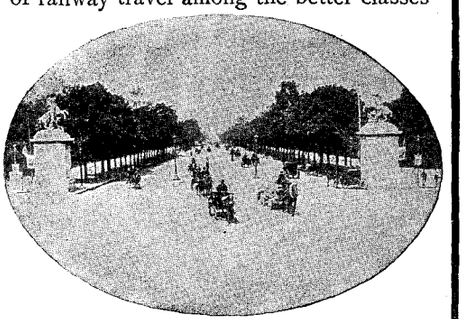

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The Literary Digest

VOL. XXII., NO. 17 NEW YORK, APRIL 27, 1901 WHOLE NUMBER, 575

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,

30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE BRITISH BUDGET AND THE BOER WAR.

PRESIDENT KRUGER'S oft-quoted statement, at the opening of hostilities in South Africa, that he would make his enemies pay a price that would "stagger humanity" is recalled once again by the startling figures of the British budget presented to the House of Commons last week by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. "It is the most disastrous statement that the Exchequer has ever made," says Sir William Vernon-Harcourt. From the figures of this budget it appears that there is a national deficit of over £40,000,000 ($200,000,000) and that the Boer war has already cost £151,000,000 ($755,000,000), double the cost of the Crimean war; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer asks permission to borrow £60,000,000 ($300,000,000). Says the New York *Tribune:*

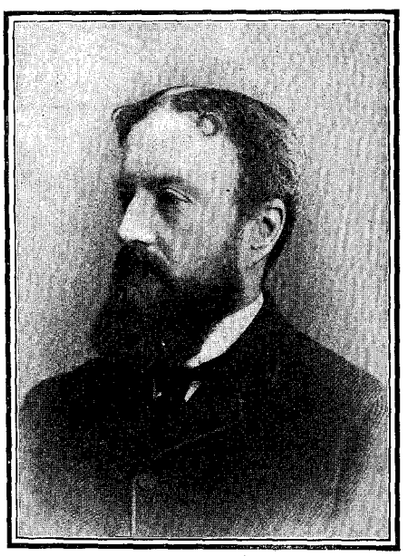
"Briefly, there is a deficit of more than $266,000,000, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to meet by suspending the operation of the sinking fund and by borrowing $300,000,000 on consols. There are also to be various increases in taxation, including additional duties on tea, wine, and beer, and the imposition of duties on sugar, molasses, and glucose, and an export duty on coal, while the income tax—that 'temporary device' which has persisted unbroken for nearly threescore years—is to be raised from 16 cents on the pound in 1899 and 24 cents in 1900 to 28 cents in 1901, a figure almost equal to the high-water mark to which Mr. Gladstone forced it in the disastrous Crimean days."

"There will doubtless be much grumbling," continues *The Tribune*, "which is characteristic of the race. There will also be much criticism from the Opposition benches, some of it of a caustic kind. But the Government ranks are firm and solid, and are not lacking in leaders who are masters of debate. That the budget will be approved by Parliament is not to be questioned." "The budget statement presented in the House of Commons is an historical document, in that it marks a departure from the British principle of free trade, which the world has been taught to believe was immovable," remarks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

The news from the seat of war in South Africa is no more encouraging than that at home. Sir Alfred Milner, in recent official correspondence, frankly admits that "the last half-year has been one of retrogression." He continues:

"Seven months ago this colony was perfectly quiet, at least as far as the Orange River. The southern half of the Orange River Colony was rapidly settling down, and even a considerable portion of the Transvaal, notably the southwestern districts, seemed to have definitely accepted British authority and to rejoice at the opportunity to return to orderly government and the pursuits of peace. To-day the scene is completely altered.

"It would be superfluous to dwell on the increased losses to the country caused by the prolongation of the struggle and by the form which it has recently assumed. The fact that the enemy are now broken up into a great number of small forces raiding in every direction, and that our troops are similarly broken up in their pursuit, makes the area of actual fighting, and consequently of destruction, much wider than would be the case in a conflict between equal numbers operating in large masses."



SIR MICHAEL EDWARD HICKS-BEACH, Chancellor of the British Exchequer.

The situation is certainly a serious one even yet, remarks the San Francisco *Chronicle*, and England will have to make up her mind to send men and mounts and to forward munitions and supplies in undiminished quantities. "To British greed absolutely nothing is sacred," says the Indianapolis *Sentinel;* and the Houston *Post* declares that "Southern people will sympathize with the struggling and unfortunate Boers more than ever when they realize that these plain people are to undergo all the rigors of reconstruction which the people of the South underwent during the sad and well-remembered period after the war between the States."

The trade tilt between Great Britain and the United States over the question of the deportation of mules to South Africa from New Orleans on the one hand, and of English exclusion of American beef on the other hand, has aroused a good deal of interest on both sides of the water. The "beef-exclusion" policy, which was at first expected to seriously threaten American trade, turns out to be a small matter after all, leaving untouched the sources of supplies for South Africa and applying only to the contracts for home troops. In the opinion of the Chicago *Daily News*, the present policy is simply directed by England's growing consciousness of her economic dependency on other countries. The Kansas City *Journal* humorously observes that "if the London War Office has an idea that Kitchener's men will fight better on English beef" than on "the refrigerated beef

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raised on Western ranches and dressed and packed in Kansas City packing-houses," it will soon be disillusionized!

The decision of the federal court of New Orleans, denying an application of three Boers for an injunction to prevent the shipment of mules and horses to British ports in South Africa, was looked upon as a foregone conclusion, and the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* refers to the Boer petition as one "of impropriety and even insolence." The Pittsburg *Post*, in very different strain, expresses regret that the circumstances are such that America is able to send to the Boers only "sympathy and good wishes with money contributions."

MAYOR JOHNSON'S BEGINNING IN CLEVELAND.

THE energy and originality that mark the administration of Tom Loftin Johnson, the new mayor of Cleveland, are attracting comment. The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind.) says that "it is evident that Mayor Johnson fully realizes how this city has been handicapped by faint-hearted and lukewarm administrations, and that he is determined to do all in his power to assist the growth of the city at a time when it has such magnificent opportunities." It believes that "he will have the cordial enthusiastic approval and support of all the people." Mr. Johnson began his administration by taking office just in time to prevent the transfer of a large strip of the city's water front to a railroad company. Some other phases of his activity are related as follows in a Cleveland despatch to the New York *Sun*:

"The first thing he did was to set Peter Witt, a local tax reformer, to work with a force of one hundred clerks and nearly one thousand maps to make a tax valuation of every piece of land in Cleveland. Johnson proposes a complete readjustment of taxation here.

"Then the mayor started out in earnest to tear down all old and shaky buildings in the city. He also says no more frame buildings shall be erected in the fire limits. He sent a fire-department truck with a building inspector to 121 Erie Street, where a frame structure owned by County Examiner Black had just been completed. This was torn down, and the tearing-down process beginning before the occupants had taken their belongings out. Another building on Vermont Street was torn down. Notices to tear down their buildings were served on hundreds of land owners to-day. If at the expiration of twenty-four hours the buildings are not removed, the fire department has orders to pull them down.

"All the enormous sign-boards on vacant lots, signs that are eyesores, are being removed by the order of the mayor. Another Johnson order calls for the removal of all barns now inside of the fire limits.

"The mayor acted as his own bouncer to-day putting a drunken caller out of his office, using physical force. Mayor Johnson was lionized at the meeting of the council last night. He outlined a few instructions for the council. The mayor called attention to his communication vetoing several ordinances because of their slovenly appearance, and declared that he would take the same action on all city documents that came before him in such shape.

"Incident to the day of the mayor's activity was the renewed announcement that the citizens' squad of policemen would hereafter cease sneaking around saloon side doors for evidence.

"'The laws of this city shall be enforced,' said the mayor, 'without resorting to sneaking.'"

The New York *Independent* adds these items:

"Owners of gambling-houses have been ordered to close them at once. The mayor appointed the Rev. Harris M. Cooley to be director of charities and correction, and at the same time made a liquor-dealer named Madigan director of accounts. The latter at once retired from the liquor business. The mayor's brother, Albert —whose plan for a tunnel and three-cent fares in New York the Rapid Transit commission could not accept—will now ask the people of Cleveland to give him the right to use their streets for a railway system, on which the fare shall be three cents with universal transfers. The franchises of the existing lines will expire during the present mayor's term."

The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) advises Mayor Harrison to visit Cleveland and take a few lessons from Mayor Johnson, but the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) thinks that Johnson's "ragtime pranks" show that he is little more than a political mountebank.

TENEMENT-HOUSE REFORM IN NEW YORK.

THE investigation of New York tenements, carried on during recent months by the tenement-house commission and the lately appointed committee of fifteen, crystallized a few days ago in four bills passed by the New York legislature and signed by Governor Odell. These new laws, remarks the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "will work a revolution in the houses of this kind erected hereafter," even if they do not actually "prevent altogether the erection of such houses for the poor." Mr. Robert W. De Forest, chairman of the tenement-house commission, thus summarizes the most important provisions of the new measures:

"The principal reforms that the new law will bring will be more air and light to the dwellers in tenements, the doing away with dark interior rooms and cellar rooms, proper sanitary appliances for every family, proper protection against fire, and a proper enforcement of the laws in regard to tenement-houses in the city. This will be accomplished by the appointment of a tenement-house department which the acts provide for.

"Probably the gravest evil resulting from the present tenement-house system arises from a lack of proper sanitary supervision. The number of sanitary inspectors is wholly inadequate. The health department has plenty to do without inspecting the sanitary conditions in the tenements. The law in regard to the building of new tenements recently has not been enforced. Out of 333 tenements recently constructed only 15 were found, upon examination by the commission, which fulfilled all the conditions laid down in the old law.

"One of the chief reasons why tenement-house reform has been a failure in New York for many years is the fact that there was nobody specially charged with the care and oversight of these houses. At present the enforcement of the laws in regard to them is divided among the health department, the building department, the police department, and the fire department. The new tenement department will have full control of the enforcement of the laws, and the commissioner at its head will be the one man whom the people of New York will hold directly responsible for any violations.

"The bill creating the tenement-house department provides that the head of the department, who shall be called the tenement-house commissioner, shall be appointed by the mayor and shall hold office subject to removal by the mayor. His salary will be $7,500 annually, and he will be under bonds of $20,000 for a faithful performance of his duties."

Under the new laws, continues Mr. De Forest, every tenement over five stories in height must be fireproof, and fire-escapes consisting of open stairways and balconies must be built in the front of every non-fireproof tenement. A tenement-house sixty-feet high must have a rear yard twelve feet in depth, and an additional foot must be added for every twelve feet in the height of the building. No rear tenements can be erected in a lot less than fifty feet in width. What are at present known as air-shafts, situated between wings or parts of the same building, must be at least ten feet wide in a house sixty feet in height. The total window area in the rooms must be at least one tenth of the superficial area of the room, and each room must have at least 120 square feet of floor area. All these provisions go into effect immediately, tho contracts made under the old laws hold good.

The New York *Evening Post* points out that this tenement-house legislation, tho primarily growing out of conditions existing in New York City, applies equally to Buffalo, the only other one of the "cities of the first class" where evils demanding like

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correction have already developed. The same paper especially commends the conscientious labor, entirely without compensation, of the members of the tenement-house commission. "There is undoubtedly a growing recognition by public-spirited citizens," it says, "of the obligation to render public service through other channels than those of public office. This is true, the country over, as it would be easy to cite many illustrations to prove. It is a most hopeful sign of the times."

TRYING TO BREAK UP THE "SOLID SOUTH."

SOME of the political prophets think that they see in two recent appointments by the President an effort to split the Democratic Party in South Carolina, and to win over to the Republican ranks those who indorse expansion and the gold standard. As the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* (Ind.) puts it:

"President McKinley did his part to-day (April 15) in the launching of the new White Man's Republican Party of the South, when he appointed John G. Capers, of South Carolina, to be United States district attorney. This appointment followed that of W. G. Chaffee to be postmaster in Aiken, S. C., which was made on Saturday, over a colored Republican worker named Dickinson, who was recommended by F. A. Dickinson, Republican national committeeman from South Carolina.

"The significance lies in the fact that the President is cutting loose from the old Republican leaders in the South; that both of these new officers are Gold Democrats, and that their appointment at this time is deemed politically necessary in connection with the speech to be made by Senator McLaurin in Charlotte next Thursday, when he will let loose his boom on expansion and anti-Bryanite lines. Mr. Capers's appointment was made at the request of Senator McLaurin, who is still classed as a Democrat, and whose activity in leading the new party is expected to begin a political revolution in the South.

"The Republican organization in the South is composed largely of negroes and carpet-baggers, and, except when a national convention is at hand, little interest is taken in the Southern contingent by the Republican leaders in the North.

CLIPPING THE CRITTER.
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

"Prominent Gold Democrats in the South refused to support Mr. Bryan in 1896 and 1900 and gradually drifted away from the old-line Democratic moorings. Added to this element is a younger generation, with new ideas and new ambitions in politics, who have become indirectly associated with the Republican Administration. Mr. Capers is regarded as a representative of the latter class of Southern Democrats. Senator Hanna believes the South can be brought to support the Republican Party. Mr. Capers is an assistant attorney-general in the Department of Justice, and is engaged in the settlement of Southern war claims in the court of claims. He was appointed to his present position during the last Cleveland Administration, while Mr. Olney was Attorney-General. When McKinley was elected he was retained.

"The appointment of Mr. Capers will cause a sensation among Southern Republicans. Mr. Lathrop, present United States district attorney of South Carolina, was appointed by President McKinley upon the recommendation of National Committeeman Webster, who is now ignored."

SENATOR JOHN LOWNDES McLAURIN, of South Carolina.

Senator McLaurin is an expansionist and an advocate of shipping subsidies, the gold standard, and a protective tariff. He has declined to attend the regular Democratic primaries in South Carolina, and it is expected that he will try to form a white men's Republican organization in the State. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) believes that "tens of thousands of other intelligent Southern men" are ready to follow Senator McLaurin, and it predicts that "unquestionably the Republicans, in most of the ex-slave States, will make a better showing in 1904 than they have done since 1876." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) also declares that "no intelligent person can doubt that a large, intelligent, and influential element among the whites in the South who have always been Democrats believe in the present great policies of the Republican Party," and the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* (Rep.) thinks that with the negro vote and the danger of "negro domination" removed from politics, "there would seem to be a chance for the establishment of a party which would more adequately represent the intelligence and progress of the South in antagonism to the old Bourbon faction." The Washington *Star* (Ind.), however, recalls the failure of other similar attempts—President Grant's appointment of General Longstreet to federal office, President Hayes's appointment of David M. Key, of Tennessee, to a cabinet position, and the Mahone defection from the Democratic Party in Virginia—and thinks that altho Senator McLaurin "is a clean and able man, with courage," and "deserves success," yet "how large his following may be at home on this new line is yet to be determined."

The Columbia (S. C.) *State* (Dem.) says: "The President desires a white Republican Party in this State, and we are quite willing that he shall have one. . . . In our opinion there will be a white Republican Party organized in South Carolina before the primary election in 1902, and Senator McLaurin, like Mr. Capers, will be a member of that party." The Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier* (Dem.), however, predicts that Senator McLaurin's new movement will fail. It recounts the previous similar attempts noted above, and says: "If the able men in the South who have gone over to the Republican Party could not take their States with them, it is not probable that the smaller men who are now being selected for this purpose will be able to make

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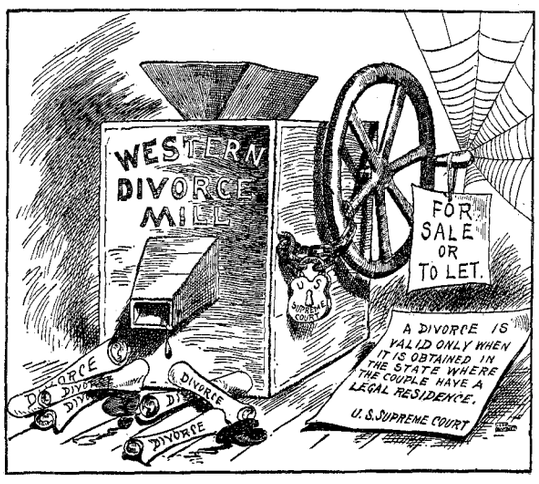
much better progress." The Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), too, thinks that "it is doubtful whether the South Carolina senator's appeal will meet with the favorable response for which he evidently hopes."

It is also interesting in this connection to note that ex-Congressman Harry Skinner, Populist, of North Carolina, has declared his allegiance to the Republican Party.

SUPREME COURT DECISION ON A DAKOTA DIVORCE.

AS about eight per cent. of the marriages in the United States, according to the statisticians, end in the divorce court, the Supreme Court's decision that a typical Dakota sundering of the marriage tie does not hold good in New Jersey has stirred up considerable feeling, for it is believed that the decision unsettles thousands of divorces and remarriages. The decision of the court is, in effect, that one party to a marriage can not, by moving to another State, establish a residence and obtain a divorce, unless the "matrimonial domicile" of the other party to the marriage is also fixed in the same State, a statement which some lawyers interpret to mean that the defendant party must be present or be represented in the divorce court in the suit. The New York *Tribune* says that the decision "is to be regarded with sincere satisfaction as a step toward a much-needed reform," and it seems to the Chicago *Record-Herald* to merit "the approbation of all right-minded people." "The granting of divorces on such flimsy pretexts as are trumped up in the courts of the Dakotas, when neither party is a legal resident of the State and when one party seldom has a chance to be heard," adds the *Record-Herald*, "is a scandal to the nation and a reproach to our civilization." The Philadelphia *Press* reminds its readers, however, that the ruling handed down by the Supreme Court has been law in Pennsylvania "for half a century," that "it has been law in New York as long," and that "in New Jersey it has been law for almost as many years"; and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* believes that in practise the decision "will make much less difference than some of those who are commenting upon it imagine." *The Inquirer* adds: "The matter is not so simple and so clear as some commentators seem to imagine, and the idea that all divorces obtained in a State where the parties have not conjointly resided have been invalidated, need not be entertained for a moment. Nothing of the kind is the fact."



PUT OUT OF BUSINESS.
—*The New York Tribune.*

The decision in question was that on the case of August Streitwolf and Mrs. Streitwolf, of New Brunswick, N. J. It is described editorially as follows by the Washington *Times*:

"The Streitwolf decision, as outlined from the bench by Judge Gray, is far-reaching in its effects. In the case involved, the husband not only complied with the easy law of nominal residence prescribed by the legislature of North Dakota, but really became a legal resident, engaging in business, voting at caucuses and elections, and being commissioned on the staff of the governor. The wife had left Streitwolf in New Brunswick, N. J., on August 3, 1896, alleging abuse and ill-treatment as the cause of her action. On August 7 of the same year she began a suit for divorce in New Jersey. Her husband had filed an application two days before in North Dakota, and a decree was issued to him in October, 1897. When the New Jersey issue was made up, Streitwolf denied all the allegations, pleading the Dakota divorce and setting up the contention that article iv., section 1, of the federal Constitution provides that full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. On November 22, 1898, the vice-chancellor of New Jersey decreed that the judgment entered in the court of North Dakota was 'wholly void and of no effect.'

"This decision is now upheld by the Supreme Court. In rendering the opinion of the bench Mr. Justice Gray discussed the distinction between legal and matrimonial residence. He brought out the doctrine very clearly that under our jurisprudence there is no such thing as the conviction and punishment or the infliction of personal pains and penalties *in contumaciam*. A court to have jurisdiction of a case involving the relations and rights of the parties to the suit must have actual jurisdiction over both plaintiff and defendant. Thus, the court held that while the defendant Streitwolf did have a legal residence in North Dakota when the divorce was granted, he did not have a matrimonial residence there. To be binding, the proceedings must have included evidence that the wife against whom a decree was sought was equally a resident of the State, and had been given the opportunity as such to appear in court in person or by attorney. As the wife was not in fact or fiction a resident of North Dakota, and probably had never seen the region, the judgment was absolutely null and void, and of no possible effect except, perhaps, within the boundaries of the State granting the divorce."

"Abe" Hummel, one of the most prominent lawyers in New York City in divorce cases, interprets the decision as follows in an interview in the New York *Sun*:

"The United States Supreme Court says in effect that unless both parties to the issue come within the jurisdiction of a foreign State any decisions issuing from the courts of that State will prove ineffectual. This does not mean that the defendant must be absolutely physically present in the foreign State to contest the action, but if the papers in the case are served upon the defendant wherever he may be, and the defendant, through an attorney, honestly contests the litigation in all its phases, then whatever decision is rendered will be respected by all of the States in the Union. To put it briefly, the plaintiff must be an actual *bona fide* resident of a State before he or she can get a divorce. Now, by simply ignoring the service of the papers, the defendant can make null and void a decision granted where the plaintiff has taken up a temporary residence in a foreign State for the mere purpose of getting a divorce; but if the defendant responds and then loses, he will have to abide by the decision."

The Minneapolis *Tribune* voices a sentiment expressed by many other papers when it says: "What is needed in this country is an amendment to the federal Constitution authorizing Congress to pass a uniform marriage and divorce law. Such an amendment would also give Congress the power to effectually stamp out polygamy, in Utah and elsewhere." *The Deseret Evening News* (Salt Lake), the official organ of the Mormon Church, deplores the increasing number of divorces, and says:

"There is an uncertainty among legislators of the country, whenever they essay to do something for the regulation of marriages and divorces, which indicates that they recognize the threatening danger, but are at a loss as to the remedy. Nor is it easy to understand how a change for the better can be effected until there is a general return to first principles. Marriage was, from the beginning, a divine institution. Most of the trouble arises from the fact that the divine element has been eliminated from it. To be sure, it is also a civil institution in which the

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State is vitally interested, but it is more than that. And until this fact is recognized, no rules can be found for its successful control. The spirit of the age is in the direction of emancipation from all kinds of authority, both divine and human, and the result is seen in the deadening of conscience, the relaxation of morals, and the prevalence of brute force. There is no way out of all this except in a return to first principles."

The Chicago *Journal* says:

"The decision will have its most serious effect in regard to the transfer of real property, the descent of estates, and rights of dower. Wives who have been divorced from their husbands in this easy way, and husbands from their wives, still have their original rights in each other's property, which can be enforced after the death of either in any court.

"Another unhappy effect is that children born of subsequent marriages will be illegitimated and may in certain ways suffer from such disability.

"Indeed, one can hardly foresee all the dire effects of this apparently sweeping decision, but that it will result in great unhappiness and misery to many innocent people there can be no question."

"The only safe advice," remarks the Philadelphia *Record*, "to those contemplating judicial separation by the Dakota method or on a similar plan is—like *Punch's* advice to those about to marry—'Don't.'"

VISIT OF THE COMMISSION FROM CUBA.

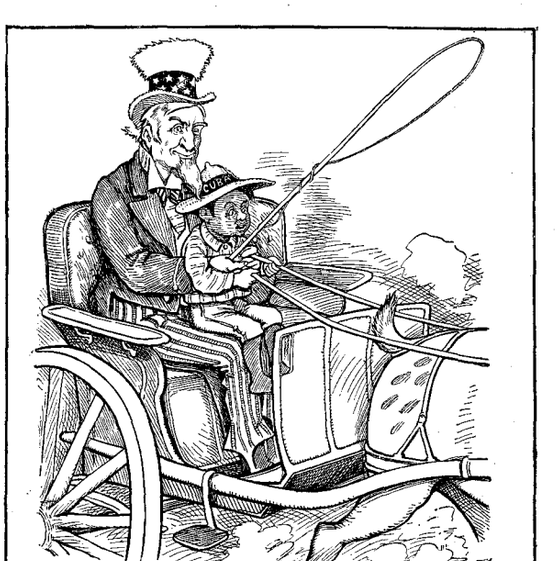
THE mission of the five delegates from Cuba to Washington to confer with the President upon the terms of the "Platt amendment" is a theme for considerable newspaper discussion; but the discussion fails to reveal any changes of opinion on the main question of our relations to Cuba. *La Lucha*, of Havana, declares that the commission is "on a useless errand," first, because the Platt amendment "being a law of the United States, the President has no power to alter it," and, further, because the Cubans really favor the acceptance of the terms. It says that the amendment "has wrought miracles in six weeks," and adds: "All the planters, commerce, industries, the representatives of almost all the wealth in Cuba and over one-half of the men who compose the radical parties, have publicly declared they accept the amendment, and even the delegates of the convention all privately say that they accept it, or that there is no remedy but to accept it as the means of constituting the Cuban country as soon as possible." If the present convention does not accept the amendment, says *La Lucha*, another one will be elected that will.

The New York *Tribune* (Rep) thinks that one good result of the commission's visit will be the "valuable information concerning the United States" that the commissioners will carry back to their people, and the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) thinks it will do them good to learn "how different American public opinion is from what anti-Administration papers represent it to be," for "the members of the convention have plainly been influenced by some of these papers, and possibly by some of our politicians, to the extent of believing that the Administration and the country are not in unity on the Cuban question." Indeed, it seems to the New York *Times* (Ind.) that "the light and knowledge brought back from Washington by the commission ought to end the temporizing and convince at least a majority of the delegates that the short way and the right way to independence and the establishment of self-government is the acceptance of the terms of the Platt amendment." The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) goes still further by saying that "if calm sanity and unerring judgment prevail," Cuba "will ask for admittance to the United States as a territory, and therein will find its freest as well as most prosperous estate."

HE WON'T BE HAPPY TILL HE GETS IT.
—*The Chicago Inter Ocean.*

The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Rep.) urges that the acceptance of our terms be left to the free will of the Cuban republic after the withdrawal of our troops. "Treatment of the subject in this way," it says, "by placing the two countries on a diplomatic equality and avoiding all semblance of dictation by the superior power, might have the happiest result in cementing the friendship of the two nations." "It is now a fact," declares the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "that our Government has recklessly thrown away the affection of every Spanish colony which came

UNCLE SAM'S LITTLE JOKE.
—*The Des Moines Leader.*



THE CUBAN SITUATION.
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

CUBA AND UNCLE SAM.

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to it under the treaty of Paris. It is a record of blundering that is not to be admired, much less emulated, in future years, if these peoples are to be made our steadfast friends."

WAS THE ABOLITION OF THE ARMY CANTEEN A MISTAKE?

EVER since Congress passed, last January, the law which forbids the sale of intoxicating liquors "in any post-exchange or canteen or army transport, or upon any premises used for military purposes by the United States," reports have been circulated by daily papers in various parts of the country describing what are alleged to be demoralizing results that have followed in the train of the new army regulations. The first of these accounts, published in the Chicago papers about two months ago and reprinted by other papers, was to the effect that at Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, the abolition of the canteen had resulted in the establishment of many new saloons in the vicinity and in greatly increased drunkenness among the soldiers. In its issue of April 10 the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) says:

THE MONTREAL "STAR'S" IDEA OF UNCLE SAM.

"The folly of Congress in enacting the anti-canteen law is illustrated every time there is a pay-day at the military reservations. Last month the soldiers at Fort Sheridan invaded Highwood in such numbers and consumed so much bad liquor that a riot call was turned in and a posse of special officers was called out to patrol the town. Last Saturday was the second pay-day since the canteen was abolished, and yesterday it was reported that a number of Uncle Sam's warriors were locked up in the jail at Waukegan as 'drunk and disorderly,' while others had entirely disappeared and were in danger of arrest as deserters. Nothing has happened as a result of closing of the canteens but what the men best fitted to judge predicted would happen. Congress, which would hesitate a long time before it would close the restaurants of the House and Senate, has practically driven the soldiers off the reservations in search of amusement and recreation. They wander now at their own free will, without let or hindrance, without restraining influences of any kind. As the members of Congress who voted to abolish the canteen read the monthly reports which come in from the points where soldiers are stationed, they can see how greatly they injured the army when they weakly yielded to the demands of the W. C. T. U. woman in the gallery."

The Washington *Post* (Ind.) describes similar conditions existing at Fort Meyer, near the national capital. "Since the canteen was abolished," it says, "the saloons around Fort Meyer have been doing well. One of them is newly painted, and another, which had been closed because of lack of patronage, has reopened and is doing a land-office business." It continues:

"There has been but one pay-day at Fort Meyer since the wiping out of the canteen. At that time the Fifth Cavalry was stationed at the post. The companies of this regiment are a notably fine body of men, and there was little or no trouble with them. Still the officers say that men who had always been reliable failed to show up for roll-call for the first time in years after they had been compelled to go away from the post to spend their money.

"There was one company of the Fifth Cavalry which had a well-organized canteen fund. There still remains of it $1,400. This has come entirely from the canteen. This company owned three cows and had fresh milk and cream every day. It had all the ice needed at all times. It had $90 every month with which to buy additions to the ménu furnished by Uncle Sam. It has a typewriter and cabinet, and an iron safe for the keeping of valuable papers of the men and officers, and it has a complete baseball outfit, which was purchased when the organization was ordered to the Philippines. The Government does not furnish ice or fresh milk, or any of the hundred palatable things the canteen added to the fare of the Fifth Cavalry, and to hundreds of other commands. There is no way to make up this amount except by direct tax on the men, which the officers do not believe will meet with general favor or success."

The majority of the daily papers seem inclined to accept these reports as statements of fact. "All the evidence goes to show that in abolishing the canteen a serious mistake has been made," remarks the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.); "and if this be so, the sooner a return is made to the canteen the better." "Our temperance friends have made the mistake of trying to accomplish too much," adds the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.); "to assume that drinking in the army could be stopped by abolishing the canteen was to assume the impossible." The liquor papers, naturally enough, are especially ready with arguments of this kind. *Mida's Criterion* (Chicago), for example, says:

"No amount of sentimental moralizing about what the American soldier 'ought to do and be' can palliate the indefensible folly of turning him over to the disreputable resorts that cluster about the posts and camps and rob him of his pay and fill him with bad liquor."

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), on the other hand, takes the view that the results following the abolition of the canteen have been greatly exaggerated. Communications received from its readers led this paper to request the editor of the Chicago *Tribune* to substantiate the Fort Sheridan story. *The Tribune* stood by its report in the main, tho admitting that some details had been overdrawn. *The Ledger* conducted an independent investigation and states its conclusions in the following words:

"We have no end to serve in this case but to get at the truth. The original statements by several Chicago papers are not borne out by the reports which we have received. There has been no rioting; there is a difference of opinion as to whether there is more drunkenness than formerly among the soldiers, and in any event, as our own correspondent says, the abolishment of the canteen is too recent, under the conditions existing at Fort Sheridan, to permit of an accurate judgment on the effects of the new policy at that place. We may add that at the end of a year or more the conflict of opinion is likely to be as sharp as it is now; it is an 'irrepressible conflict.'"

The New Voice (Chicago), the leading Prohibition paper and a considerable factor in the agitation that led to the abolition of the canteen, makes a very spirited reply to the hostile criticisms of the daily press. It takes up their allegations *seriatim*, and attempts to show that all the principal "facts" cited are false. The Fort Sheridan story, it declares, is a pure fabrication. "Not a single saloon has been opened there since the canteen was abolished," its staff correspondent reports; "there is just one more drinking-place than there was a year ago, and that was opened before the canteen was abolished."

In equally emphatic language, the Washington correspondent of *The New Voice* scores the Washington story, as printed in *The Post* of that city, the Chicago *Record-Herald*, and other papers. He says that he questioned all the leading officials of the police force regarding the alleged increase of drunkenness and disorder, which, in the words of the staff correspondent of

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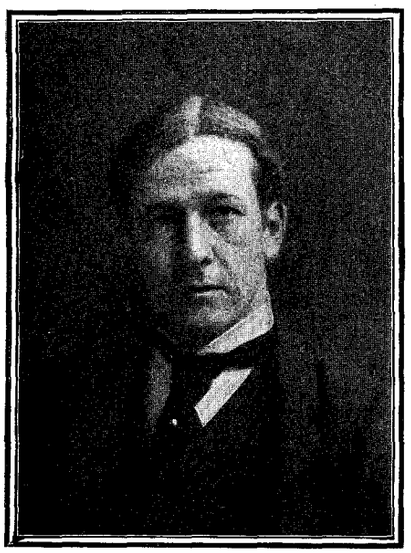
the Chicago *Record-Herald*, created on the occasion of last pay-day a scene of "bedlam" unparalleled during several years. The chief secretary at Washington police headquarters told him there was "absolutely no truth in the statement." No new saloons have been opened near Fort Meyer, nor have any applications for licenses been received. As for the closing of the canteen at Fort Meyer, *The Voice* correspondent interviewed the steward of the canteen in question, who told him that it had been closed because the Fifth Cavalry had just left for the Philippines, and that it would probably be opened again (with the liquor feature eliminated) as soon as a body of men is stationed there with a prospect of staying for six months or a year.

WHO IS MASTER OF THE STEEL TRUST?

TROUBLE in one of the mills of the steel trust (the Wood plant of the American Sheet Steel Company in McKeesport, Pa.), last week, gave rise to a report that the 22,000 employees of the Sheet Steel Company, and perhaps all the 200,000 employees of the trust, might start a labor war with their employers. This danger, now happily averted by concessions to the men in the McKeesport mill, and by the ending of the strike, lends interest to the following discussion in the New York *Journal* (by Arthur Brisbane, whose editorials in *The Journal* are attracting wide attention) of the question: "Who is the real head, the permanent head, of the steel trust?" Says *The Journal:*



ARTHUR BRISBANE,
Editorial writer on the New York *Journal*.

"Not Morgan, or Rockefeller or all the power of all the banks and of all the great fortunes controls the steel trust, now that it is born.

"THE RULER OF THE STEEL TRUST IS THE MAN WHO CAN CONTROL THE TENS OF THOUSANDS AND HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF HUMAN BEINGS ENGAGED IN THE PRODUCTION OF STEEL.

"The great financiers have congratulated themselves on putting all their eggs in one basket. They view with delight a situation which puts at their mercy all industries dependent on steel.

"But they deceive themselves, and an awakening is ahead of them.

"They have staked ELEVEN HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS on ONE SINGLE SET OF WORKINGMEN.

"To pay interest on their vast capital they must earn more than SEVENTY MILLION DOLLARS A YEAR.

"Their trust can only exist, they can only pay those dividends, SO LONG AS THEIR ARMY OF WORKMEN CONSENT TO MAKE STEEL.

"They have put all the steel PLANTS into one organization.

"They have also put all the steel WORKMEN into one organization.

"The capable leader of that vast army of men may not be visible to-day. But he is bound to appear.

"GREAT OPPORTUNITY ALWAYS FINDS THE GREAT MAN.

"When the man shall appear capable of acting as leader of the steel makers, you will SEE THE HEAD OF THE STEEL TRUST, and not before.

"When one hundred concerns made steel, a strike in one concern meant little. Ninety-nine concerns were at work.

"But Rockefeller's genius has forced every able steel-maker into one great organization.

"How will Rockefeller's genius reply when he shall find himself confronted by a leader able to say:

"'Mr. Rockefeller, I represent ALL THE MEN IN AMERICA CAPABLE OF MAKING STEEL. I am, therefore, as you will easily understand, the HEAD OF THE STEEL TRUST, and, hereafter, unless you want your eleven hundred million dollars to melt, unless you want your dividends to stop, unless you want such a panic as this country has never seen, YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE MY INSTRUCTIONS AS TO THE STEEL TRUST MANAGEMENT. My orders are those of the REAL steel trust, of the men who make the steel.'

"The manufacturers of trusts have manufactured, without knowing it, a giant that may pursue them as Frankenstein's giant pursued him.

"A vast power is this power of labor monopoly, and one that may be as dangerous, more dangerous, than all the monopolies of finance.

"It is to be hoped that wise leaders will be found by the great armies brought together by trust formation.

"It is to be hoped that stock speculators may not succeed in manipulating these forces, and that private ambition or conceit may not misuse them.

"Great new problems confront the people in this trust age.

"The greatest of these is not the problem of financial control.

"It is the problem presented by the possibilities of a labor trust more dangerous and aggressive than any other."

AGUINALDO'S MANIFESTO.

THE address of Aguinaldo to the Filipino people, advising them to submit to the American authorities, seems to have worked a striking change of opinion among his former friends and former foes. The anti-expansionist papers, that a short time ago were printing eulogies of his character, now consider him a weak and faithless fellow, while the Administration papers have suddenly acquired a sort of admiration for the man upon whom so recently they were heaping ridicule and contumely. The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) says that "the grandiloquent but abject address of the captive Filipino leader goes far to confirm the low opinion of his character hitherto expressed by his enemies." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) thinks that it "gives us a character certainly not of the stuff of which the heroes of the Western world have usually been made, or of which we find evidences in the Mabinis of this Malay people." It appears to the Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.) that the document is "a bombastic, puerile, fawning, insincere statement of an opportunist in a bad plight"; and the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) remarks that "few professional traders in patriotism have more successfully marketed their wares." Sixto Lopez, formerly Agoncillo's secretary, who is stopping in Boston, believes that the manifesto is not genuine, but he seems to be practically alone in that opinion. Turning to the Administration press, the Hartford *Post* (Rep.) believes that Aguinaldo is sincere, and thinks that "his appeal must be taken as made in good faith," and the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) says: "We shall not be surprised if Aguinaldo becomes conspicuous as one of the agents we shall employ to solidify our domination."

After declaring that "a complete termination of hostilities and lasting peace are not only desirable, but absolutely essential to the welfare of the Philippine islands," Aguinaldo says in his manifesto:

"The Filipinos have never been dismayed at their weakness, nor have they faltered in following the path pointed out by their fortitude and courage. The time has come, however, in which they find their advance along this path to be impeded by an irresistible force which, while it restrains them, yet enlightens their minds and opens to them another course, presenting them the

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cause of peace. This cause has been joyfully embraced by the majority of my fellow countrymen, who have already united around the glorious sovereign banner of the United States.

"In this banner they repose their trust, and believe that under its protection the Filipino people will attain all those promised liberties which they are beginning to enjoy. The country has declared unmistakably in favor of peace. So be it. There has been enough blood, enough tears, and enough desolation. This wish can not be ignored by the men still in arms if they are animated by a desire to serve our noble people, which has thus clearly manifested its will. So do I respect this will, now that it is known to me.

"After mature deliberation, I resolutely proclaim to the world that I can not refuse to heed the voice of a people longing for peace nor the lamentations of thousands of families yearning to see their dear ones enjoying the liberty and the promised generosity of the great American nation."

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) says of the document:

"It will strengthen the cause of law and order. It will facilitate and expedite the process of pacification and the establishment of a free civil administration, in which the natives themselves will participate to the largest possible extent. It will reduce to the merest fraction of a remnant the ill-advised faction which still strives to hold up the standard of revolt. It will deprive the few remaining insurgents of the last pretense of regularity in their warfare, and will remove the last shadow of constraint for regarding them as anything better than wandering outlaws. As for our domestic Tagals, now numbering some seven or eight, we suppose they will remain recalcitrant and unconvinced. Mr. Garrison or Mr. Crosby will emit a lyrical lament over the 'lost leader,' and then they will go right on railing at the Government for governing the Filipinos with their consent just as bitterly as they have hitherto abused it for governing them without their consent. But then they do not really matter. If they were in Manila instead of in Boston and New York, there might shine upon them the great light which Aguinaldo has seen, and the scales of prejudice and hatred might fall from their eyes as they have from his. As it is, they are joined to the idols of their own imagination. Let them alone. The Philippines will become loyal and free without them."

New Record for America's Export Trade.—"The fiscal year 1901 [ending June 30]," according to a report issued by the Treasury Department a few days ago, "seems likely to exceed any preceding year in its record of exports from the United States." The report continues:

"The steady growth of our exports from $392,000,000 in 1870 to $835,000,000 in 1880, $1,030,000,000 in 1892 and $1,394,000,000 in 1900 has been a subject of much attention and much favorable comment; but it seems that 1901 is to surpass the record of the year 1900 and bring the export figure nearly, if not quite, to the billion and a half mark. The March import and export figures, just completed by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, show a total exportation from the United States in the nine months ending with March, 1901, of $1,140,170,728, or $86,540,032 in excess of last year, which held the highest record in the history of our export trade. Another interesting fact developed by the March figures of our foreign commerce is that imports seem likely to show a decided decrease in 1901 as compared with 1900, while the exports are showing the increase above indicated. The figures of the nine months ending with March, 1901, show a decrease of $42,292,639 in the imports, as compared with those in the corresponding months of the preceding year. . . . . .

"The farmers are apparently the chief beneficiaries in this remarkable increase in our exports, and are in the fiscal year 1901 showing greater gains in their exports than are the manufacturers, whose record in 1899 and 1900 showed a greater percentage of growth than those engaged in agriculture."

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* reports that "of breadstuffs, there were exported nearly $5,000,000 more in the nine months than in the preceding year."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

UNEASY lies the head that doesn't know how long it is going to wear a crown.—*Puck.*

HAVANA is said to be a well-kept city. Yes, we haven't got out yet.—*The Indianapolis News.*

DE WET'S mental malady must be contagious. He certainly makes his pursuers mad.—*The New York World.*

THE love letters of the Hon. John P. Altgeld to the Hon. Carter Harrison will not be published in book form.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

VENEZUELA will fool around until she attracts J. Pierpont Morgan's attention, if she doesn't watch out.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

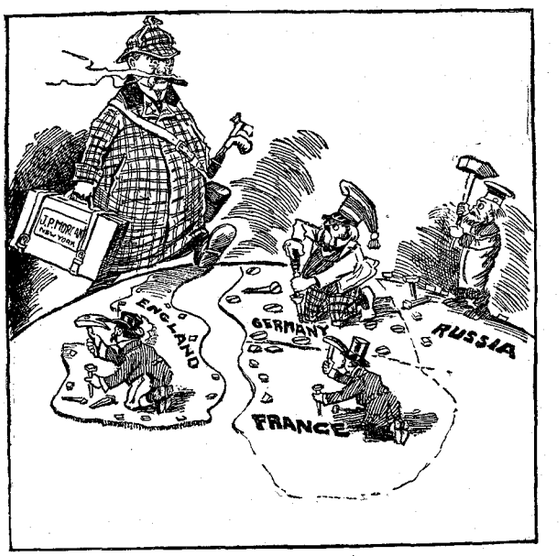
KING EDWARD'S wages have been raised. The full dinner-pail argument seems to have had weight over there, too.—*The Baltimore American.*

MR. JOHN PIERPONT MORGAN denies that he is planning a copper trust. This should bring a feeling of relief to the police force.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

THE Filipinos have circumvented Funston at last. They have chosen as Aguinaldo's successor a man who is already captured.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

A TIME FOR EVERYTHING.—Accused Officer: "I admit dat I wuz drunk and insulting people; but I wuz off duty and in citizen's clothes, sir!" Police Commissioner: "That is just the point, sir. When you are off duty and in citizen's clothes you have no more right getting drunk and insulting people than anybody else, sir!"—*Puck.*

"DON'T LET THAT MAN PAT CROWE YOU."
—*The Des Moines Leader.*



EUROPEAN CHORUS: "Hurry, boys, here's Morgan!"
—*The Detroit Tribune.*

J. P. MORGAN VISITS EUROPE.

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE PAST AND COMING OPERA SEASONS.

THE recent grand-opera season in New York, altho the longest in the history of the city, has not been regarded as an unqualified success either by the managers, critics, or public. Of the preliminary English opera season, it is generally admitted that no new note was struck nor any singer of eminent talent revealed; and the experiment appears to prove that while an earnest effort to establish a genuine American opera at low prices might succeed New York is not ready to support an expensive company made up of mediocre singers.

In the course of the regular opera in French, Italian, and German, twenty-eight operas have been sung at eighty-two performances. The musical critic of *The Commercial Advertiser* (March 30) gives the following statistics, with comments on the season:

"The operas given this year were 'Lohengrin' (8) 'Faust' (7), 'Tannhäuser' (5), 'Die Walküre' (5), 'Romeo et Juliette' (5), 'La Boheme' (5), 'Tristan und Isolde' (4), 'Aïda' (4), 'Cavalleria Rusticana' (4), 'Les Huguenots' (4), 'Die Meistersinger' (3), 'Götterdämmerung' (3), 'Tosca' (3), 'Le Cid' (3) ''Salammbo' (3),' Der Fliegende Holländer' (2), 'Das Rheingold' (2), 'Siegfried' (2), 'Rigoletto' (2), 'Lucia' (2), 'Don Giovanni' (2), 'Mefistofele' (2), 'Il Trovatore' (1), 'La Traviata' (1), 'I Pagliacci' (1), 'Fidelio' (1), 'L'Africaine' (1), and 'Carmen' (1). As to composers, Wagner, of course, leads, having had nine operas done thirty-four times. Gounod follows with two operas done twelve times; Verdi, with four operas done eight times; Puccini, with two operas done eight times; Meyerbeer, with two operas done five times; Mascagni, with one opera done four times; Massenet, with one opera done three times; Reyer, with one opera done three times; Mozart, Donizetti, and Boïto, each with one opera done twice; and Beethoven, Leoncavallo, and Bizet, each with one opera done once. . . . . .

"Jean de Reszke is said to receive $2,450 a performance, Melba $1,900, Nordica $1,250, Ternina $1,000, Bréval $750, Gadski $600, Van Dyck $1,200, Saléza $1,000, Plançon $500, and Edouard de Reszke $750 each for ten performances in a month, and $500 each for all over that number. The other singers are paid by the week, the month or the season. It may be safely conjectured that with the appearances on tour and in New York none of these singers will have to pawn their jewels for the next year or two.

"The season has been notable in several respects, both regarding the singers and the productions. Jean de Reszke returned after a year's absence and demonstrated to the satisfaction of all that not only was his voice still in his possession, but, until the grip attacked him a few weeks ago, it was better than it has been for several seasons. His presence has added much to the brilliancy of the winter, and he has given some memorable performances, notably his Radames in 'Aïda,' his youthful Siegfried, his Rodrigue in 'Le Cid,' and his Raoul in 'Les Huguenots.' His Lohengrin, Faust, Tristan, and Romeo still make a standard for others to strive to reach. Equal to him in importance stands Milka Ternina. She has at last won the recognition given to her all too tardily. To be sure, she has been in better voice this year and has had a broader field in which to show her great gifts as a singing actress. Without casting reflections on any of the other women in the company, it is only justice to say that she is the greatest dramatic singer seen in this country in many years. Her gifts as an actress betray that divine spark which we call genius, and her voice and the manner in which she uses it complete an equipment for the modern operatic stage which is not equaled to-day in Europe or America. In all that she does, she is great; but if one were asked to mention those parts in which she is supreme the reply would unhesitatingly be Isolde, Elizabeth, Sieglinde, the Brünnhildes in 'Siegfried' and 'Götterdämmerung' and Tosca. But even while choosing these, one's mind recalls her Fidelio, her Elsa, and her Brünnhilde in 'Die Walküre.' It will be a great loss if she persists in her determination not to return next year.

"Until the last few weeks of the season Melba's work has been characterized by a most lamentable indifference, which has militated much against the success her beautiful voice should have gained for her. Her presence in the company added to the repertory Puccini's pretty little 'La Bohême,' and she found in Mimi a most congenial part. Nordica, always a sound and satisfactory artist, added no new rôles to her repertory, but Gadski was seen in three new parts, all of which increased her artistic worth, Aïda, Santuzza, and Donna Elvira. Saléza has had better luck with his health this year than he had a year ago and shared well in the work and honors. To his credit must be placed the wonderfully spirited impersonation of Matho in Reyer's 'Salammbo,' and his capital Rodolfo in 'La Bohême.' Van Dyck's work was confined to four parts; but plenty to do was found for the versatile Dippel, who added Radames to the innumerable rôles he already knew. Edouard de Reszke finally sang Hans Sachs in German; Scotti added to his reputation with his picturesque Scarpia in 'Tosca'; Campanari made much out of Marcel in 'La Bohême.' He also sang Nelusko for the first time in this city."

The report that owing to the poor financial success of the past season there will be no opera next year is currently regarded as a "bluff," and the usual season of fifteen or seventeen weeks is looked for. It is said that Mr. Grau is determined to popularize still further the French opera of the "Salammbo" type, and that we may have "Le Montague Noire," "Astarté," and others of that type. Among the artists not to return next year are Jean de Reszke, Saléza, and Melba.

WILL RUSSIAN BECOME THE WORLD LANGUAGE?

EVER since the modern colonizing era began, some centuries ago, with the explorations and settlements of the Portuguese, Dutch, and Spaniards, there has been a strife of tongues for predominance, almost as strenuous as the clash of arms and the struggle of commercial rivalry. First it was Spanish that seemed likely to prevail as the coming international language. Then French, always strong as the language of diplomacy, art, literature, and fashion, seemed at the point of prevailing. Since the downfall of Napoleon, however, English has steadily forged ahead as a world-language, and while French is still vastly important in diplomatic and literary fields, and German as the language of scholarship, English for more than half a century has not only far distanced all competitors, but has appeared to have every prospect of remaining without a serious rival. Now, however, a new planet swims into our ken—the portentous Muscovite nation. The possible future of this people and their language even within the next fifty years is forcibly stated by *The Independent* (March 14). It says:

"Russia, last of European nations to rise out of barbarism, occupies half the territory of Europe. She also possesses the vast fertile plains of Siberia. Every decade carries her possessions farther south. Already she reaches Afghanistan, and casts covetous eyes on that country and Persia. To the east she has just taken Manchuria, and her next step will be the Chinese provinces in the latitude of Peking. All this territory, which will produce the hardiest of men, will support many hundreds of millions of people. A rejuvenated China may raise a barrier to the southern progress of Russia, but no European power can. All this territory, from the Baltic to the Yellow Sea, from the Arctic to the Persian Gulf, is likely to be dominated by the Russian language. The Russian empire will, fifty years from now, be by far the strongest in the world, even as now it can raise by far the largest armies. And the Russian language will be spoken by half of Europe, and the best half of Asia, that half which raises the hardiest men. And they will be no rude people; men of ability, of genius, of culture, in a country of railroads and universities. Already scholars lament that they must miss so much of research because it is published in the Russian language, a language which hitherto it has not been thought necessary for scholars to learn; English and German and French, with a little Italian, were enough.

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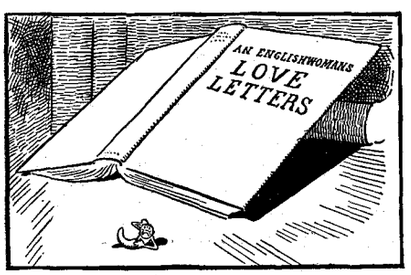
"The conflict of the world is to be between the English and the Russian languages. German is hemmed in. When half of Austria goes to Germany, it will be a German gain politically, but not linguistically. But when the other half of the Austrian empire goes to Russia, and Rumania and the other Balkan provinces go to Russia, they will become Russified in language. France will make insensible progress in imposing her language on her African possessions; the Arabic will hold its own where France can send no settlers. The Arabic tongue is quite as likely to invade France. The rivalry of the world will be between the English and the Russian tongues.

"It is the part of high statesmanship to help the spread of the English language, for language is the most powerful of all unifying forces. Those whose tongue we can not understand are barbarians to us. Perhaps not a million people in India yet talk English. The British Government ought in every way to encourage the use of its own tongue. Its study should be required in all schools above the lowest grades. We should do the same in Porto Rico and the Philippines. The building of the Nicaragua Canal ought to lead to the prevalence of English in Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and we should hope that its use may spread in Mexico."

Our scholars and teachers also, says the writer, should agree to influence public opinion to remove the wholly unnecessary difficulties which prevent its spread, especially "our uncivilized orthography." No language has an easier grammar; none except Chinese is so hard to read on account of its spelling. The man who leads this reform to victory, says *The Independent*, will be one of the greatest of the world's benefactors.

LOVE LETTERS, REAL AND OTHERWISE.

THE past three years have seen the publication of more love letters of eminent men and women than were probably witnessed by the three preceding centuries. Only so short a time ago as 1878, Mr. H. Buxton Forman called down upon his head not only severe criticism but even vituperation for publishing the letters of John Keats to Fannie Brawne—letters priceless not only for their sentiment but as supplying the one key, not possessed even by his friends, to his last years and death. The Browning love letters, published some three years ago, altho far more voluminous and intimate, called forth far less criticism. Since then we have had the love letters of Victor Hugo and of Bismarck, besides the publication anew of the "Love Letters of Dorothy Osborne to Sir William Temple," one of the most charming collections of its kind. Yet all of these have been far distanced in popularity by the extraordinary book called "An Englishwoman's Love Letters." Contrasting these manufactured letters with the genuine charm of the Dorothy Osborne letters, a writer in the literary supplement of the New York *Times* (April 13) says:



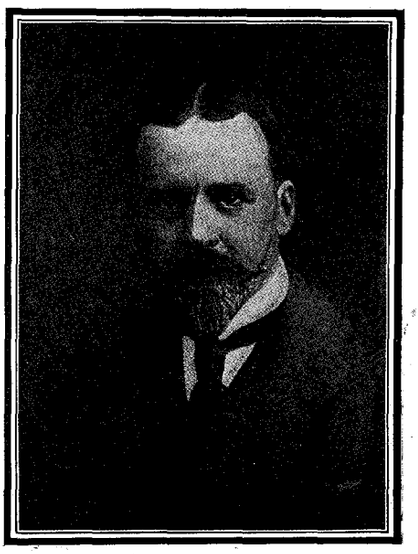
BOOKWORM: "Mercy on me! but I was lucky to get out of that book. I have never felt so sick in my life." —*Life.*

"The temptation is strong to linger over these charming letters, Dorothy's personality being as living to-day as tho she were numbered among one's intimate friends in the flesh. One is equally tempted to ask why a book of this character should have taken nearly fifteen years before it was thought expedient to issue a new edition, and why letters showing the beautiful natures and hidden characteristics of the writers, disclosed in books like the 'Browning Love Letters,' the 'Stevenson Letters,' 'The Love Letters of Victor Hugo,' and the 'Love Letters of Bismarck,' reviewed elsewhere to-day, should sell, steadily, it is true, but still slowly, when books of the character of 'An Englishwoman's Love Letters,' 'An Englishman's Love Letters,' and other books of like nature, including the somewhat appalling title, 'The Love Letters of a Liar,' should go into edition after edition, and even, in the case of the first two, attain to the dignity of becoming 'first editions' and being held at greatly advanced prices. The first editions! 'An Englishwoman's Love Letters,' was quoted some months ago by an English bookseller to an American collector at 16s., with the added advice that it would be well to secure it at once, as it was constantly advancing in value!

"It is simply appalling to learn of these facts when it is known that the Browning and Stevenson collections have scarcely reached sales of 15,000 copies each—books that will live far beyond the generation that saw them published, while those popular collections of worthless stuff falsely named 'love letters' will lie stark dead and forgotten before the year is ended."

AMERICAN LITERATURE AND PROFESSOR BARRETT WENDELL.

NEXT to Mr. Stedman's "American Anthology," Prof. Barrett Wendell's "Literary History of America" is commonly viewed as the most important American publication of the season in the sphere of critical literature. Two noteworthy reviews of the book appear this month: one by Mr. W. D. Howells, in *The North American Review;* the other by Prof. Lewis E. Gates, in *The Critic.* The latter writer, who holds an assistant professorship of English in the same institution (Harvard) in which Professor Wendell holds the chair of English, defends the author from certain charges of "Bostonian priggishness" and "class superiority," which have been freely made in what Mr. Gates calls "the daily prints." Caste prejudice, says Mr. Gates, "has always exerted and probably always will exert a marked influence—favorable or unfavorable—on art. . . . What Mr. Wendell has done has been to indicate with the utmost human sympathy, but otherwise with scientific dispassionateness, the modifications which from time to time the peculiar character of conventional social life in New England or in the Middle States has impressed on literature." He continues:



PROF. BARRETT WENDELL.

"One of the most noteworthy of Mr. Wendell's guiding ideas is his conception of the American character as perpetuating under specially favoring conditions many of the traits of the English character of the age of Elizabeth. He thinks that in America the variation from the original Elizabethan type of Englishman has been far less than in England. The Elizabethan Englishman was spontaneous, enthusiastic, versatile; the modern Englishman—we find him with his traits somewhat over-accentuated in *Punch's* John Bull—is far from being a similarly imaginative and nervously effective type. He has resulted from the long disenchanting, materializing experiences of political, social, and economic struggle which the English nation has had to undergo within its narrow, old-world boundaries while life has been at high pressure. For nearly two centuries, Americans, on the contrary, had, as Mr. Wendell urges, hardly any of this harsh

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experience to submit to. The economic ease and political freedom and general simplicity of all life in the new world left comparatively undistorted or undeveloped the type of individual character which the early emigrants brought over from Elizabethan England. 'Freshness of nature and feeling' persisted in America; faith in ideals and devotion to them remained purer and firmer than in England; 'American character preserved much of the spontaneity, the enthusiasm, and the versatility transported thither from the mother country.' Hence, the modern American is of a more nervous, eagerly intellectual, alertly imaginative type than his English cousin. . . . . .

"From this survey of the past Mr. Wendell turns toward the future and indulges in a confident forecast of what it has in store. He is temperate here as always; he points out certain dangers; but he also points out certain qualities in the American character that seem likely to conjure out of these dangers their formidableness. Particularly suggestive and wise are the closing sentences of this chapter which plead for what Mr. Wendell regards as the authentic American democratic tradition as opposed to the European democratic tradition. In America democracy, while it has fostered liberty, has also recognized and done honor to excellence of all sorts, and has refused to convert equality into a fetish or to make mediocrity compulsory on pain of decapitation: 'If, in the conflicts to come, democracy shall overpower excellence, or if excellence, seeking refuge in freshly imperious assertion of authority, shall prove democracy another futile dream, the ways before us are dark. The more one dreads such darkness, the more gleams of counsel and help one may find in the simple, hopeful literature of inexperienced, renascent New England. There, for a while, the warring ideals of democracy and of excellence were once reconciled, dwelling confidently together in some earthly semblance of peace.' Thus with a discreet blending of academic conservatism and broadly human democratic optimism, Mr. Wendell brings to a close what is sure to be for many years the standard history of our literature."

Mr. Howells pays Professor Wendell the compliment of a review extending over nearly twenty pages. He admits that certain critics are right and that the book "*is* priggish and patronizing," but it is "several other things so very much better that one must not, on one's honor, on one's honesty, fail to recognize them":

"It is, throughout, the endeavor of a narrow mind to be wide, and the affair in hand receives a species of illumination in the process which is novel and suggestive. It is not the kind of mind I like, but I like it better than I did before I was so well acquainted with it. It has an elasticity which I had not suspected, and the final result is a sort of instruction which the author seems to share with the reader. One is tempted to say that if Professor Wendell had not produced in his present book the best history of American literature, he had educated himself, in writing it, to produce some such history. His general attitude toward his subject is the attitude of superiority, but not voluntary superiority; every considered volition of his is toward a greater equality with his theme. It is as if, having been born a gentleman, he wished conscientiously to simplify himself, and to learn the being and doing of his inferiors by a humane examination of their conditions, and a considerate forbearance toward their social defects. He has his class feeling against him, but he knows it, and he tries constantly to put it aside. All this is temperamental; but, besides, Professor Wendell has certain disadvantages of environment to struggle with, and in this he exemplifies the hardship of such Bostonians as have outlived the literary primacy of Boston. A little while ago and the air was full of an intellectual life there, which has now gone out of it, or has taken other than literary forms; and, in the recent ceasing of the activities that filled it, the survivor is naturally tempted to question their greatness. The New England poets and essayists and historians who gave Boston its primacy are in that moment of their abeyance when the dead are no longer felt as contemporaries, and are not yet established in the influence of classics. . . . . .

"Professor Wendell's radical disqualification for his work seems the absence of sympathy with his subject. He is just, he is honest, he is interested, he is usually civil and too sincere to affect an emotion which he does not feel; he is versed in general literature, and he knows a great deal of his chosen ground. But he does not, apparently, know all of his ground; and his facts, when he ascertains them, are the cold facts, and not the living truth. Only those of like temperament can fail to be aware of this in him, and only those of like intellectual experience can fail to perceive the error of his ideals."

In another passage Mr. Howells calls attention to numerous passages which, he says, are not only lacking in distinction, but are bald and would be unworthy of a schoolboy. The London *Athenæum* (February 23) also dwells upon this characteristic, as well as upon more serious failings:

"It is rather the student than the professor whom one would expect to say that Washington Irving's 'Sketch-Book' is 'in formal style . . . more conscientious than Leigh Hunt's 'Indicator,' Shelley's 'Cenci,' 'Don Juan,' or 'The Bride of Lammermoor.' We can imagine only a very young person saying in cold blood that 'the English imagination seemed checked by a variously developed sense of the inexorable limits of facts and of language.' Nor does one expect a professor to reprove Emerson for speaking of great names like Socrates and Galileo and Newton with the easy assurance of intimacy. In a truly delicious passage close to this Professor Wendell takes pains to explain that Emerson's famous advice, 'Hitch your wagon to a star,' can not be taken in a literal sense: 'No chain ever forged could reach far on the way from a Concord barn to Orion.' We are tempted to think that the author of such a statement has been studying too closely the criticism of the Massachusetts judge who said of a colleague that 'his English was purified by constant reading of the greatest models—the English Bible, Shakespeare, Addison, and Fisher Ames'; or that other compatriot whose idea of mental rest was to lie in a garden and read Shakespeare and E. P. Roe.

"Of course, it is conceivable that a book may have all the faults which we have suggested and still be a valuable and fruitful piece of criticism. Coleridge reminds us that a man may be a great critic without a keen sense of humor. Professor Saintsbury has long shown that a careless writer may yet have sound views combined with encyclopedic knowledge. Froude is a standing witness that constitutional inaccuracy need not deprive the historian's work of charm and breadth of view. But Professor Wendell has not made the best of either world; he is as bizarre in judgment as he is strange in style and untrustworthy in detail. He is fond of accusing other writers of 'guileless confusion of values'; but it is the pot calling the kettle black. We have seldom read a work with pretensions to criticism in which the real proportions of men and books were so frequently obscured."

HOW CHINESE NEWSPAPERS DO THEIR WORK.

CHINA, like India and Japan, has a large number of daily and weekly newspapers which in the main are of the modern type, yet which present interesting variations from occidental journalism. Mr. Frederick W. Eddy, formerly city-editor of the New York *Times*, but now in Shanghai, gives the following account of newspaper life in that city (New York *Times*, March 24):

"In Shanghai there are six daily native papers and one weekly. The local departments to be covered engage four reporters for the native city, one for the Mixed Court, and one each for the French, English, and American settlements. In the native city, one man looks after the movements of the Taotai and news of his yamen, one after the yamens of inferior officials, and two watch for police and general news. Every man is expected to become proficient in speed and in condensation. He should learn how to write characters that express much in little, for the paper is not elastic, and the local field can not have more than 3,000 characters out of the 8,000 that compose the reading matter of the paper. Advertisements fill about three-fourths of each edition. A man is considered fast and competent who can write a striking and graphic story in 100 characters or less at the rate of five characters per minute. It is hard to conceive a piece of news worth more space, according to accepted local notions. If a man is deficient in terse expression, the talented readers who handle his copy are expected to boil him down. Including the

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managing editor, there are eight readers, who must look after proofs, and each of whom is charged with the proper adjustment and placing of all the reading matter that comes to him as copy. This fixes responsibility beyond question for every line in the paper. These eight men oversee correspondence and general news as well as the local field. . . . . .

"A Chinese compositor can not stand at his case and, remaining in erect posture, pick up type, as in a foreign office. He needs both arms and legs, a good stooping back, and, if the editor's vocabulary is especially rich, a stepladder. There must be a pocket for every character, and as ordinary newspaper uses require about 4,000 characters one compositor needs almost enough room to live in. It is a mark of distinction to employ unusual characters. Every paper likes to appear learned. There are editors who seem to employ their leisure in devising combinations which, while original and distinctive, shall yet be self-explanatory. As no merchant could anticipate or supply such demands, every office contains its own foundry. Two men attend to this. One of them keeps busy making steel dies and the other melts and stamps out the type. The compositors make new pockets for all creations. It behooves them to burnish their memories frequently, or they may be hours in setting up a single article, which would never do. As the types are of soft lead and easily worn, one man has his hands full in sharpening their lines by picking out the ink that they gather or in filing down the inequalities that are always appearing. When a type becomes worthless it is thrown into the pot, to be melted over for a fresh stamp."

As for the reporters, they get but from eighteen to twenty Mexican dollars per month, says Mr. Eddy, from which the numerous fines of a Chinese newspaper office have to be subtracted. It is a waste of money for a Chinese reporter to hire lodgings. Having no possessions worth mentioning but the clothes on his back, he sleeps and eats when and where he finds it convenient; while a weekly visit to the barber shop satisfies all the requirements of his toilet.

SHOULD THE POET READ HIS OWN WORKS IN PUBLIC?

THE fact that during the past year or so Mr. Edwin Markham has given public readings from his own poems, particularly from his world-famous "Man with the Hoe," has subjected him from time to time to twittings from the press, which for the most part is not inclined to relish his collectivist and fraternal beliefs. His recent appearance in New York called forth the following remonstrance—among others—from *The Commercial Advertiser* (March 19):

"At it again:—reading from his own works at the People's Institute on Sunday—this time not 'The Man with the Hoe' but a new poem on Lincoln. Never has this country seen so prevalent a poet as Mr. Edwin Markham. It has come to such a pass that no matter what the occasion, they must have him in, poetry by Markham taking the place on the program of music by the band. No Sunday-closing law for him. The man has put up a pumping-station at the Pierian Spring. It is all wrong, bad for the people, bad for the poet. Our instinct in regard to poets is a safe guide. They ought to be more or less remote, and if they mingle with men at all they ought to behave like the rest of us and not like poets. There is nothing more hideous than a poem in the wrong place, and when a man starts up before a placid, practical-minded audience and says, as Mr. Markham did: 'When the Norn-Mother saw the Whirlwind Hour, Greatening and darkening as it hurried on,' there is a general feeling of sheepish discomfort. And if the poet does not see it, but keeps straight on doing this kind of thing over and over, he becomes that awful scourge of mankind—the obtuse, horny-skinned, aggressive, and irrepressible parlor bard, never seen without a song inside him, which you know is sure to emerge. A social evening with one of these self-winders is the darkest form of entertainment as yet devised, the first part spent in dreading what is to come, the last in getting it. 'Won't you read us some little thing?' Why need they always ask him? Let him burst. It is a radical course, but something is due to us, who never drank of Aganippe well nor ever did in vale of Tempe sit."

In the same journal (March 22), a reader defends Mr. Markham from this somewhat severe indictment, and incidentally opens up the whole question of the proper relation of literature to civilization. He says:

"The critic implies that Mr. Markham's Lincoln poem (not a new one, by the way, except in the writer's telescopic imagination) is a thing not calculated to be read before 'practical' people. When one reflects that this fine piece of verse was written for that eminently sane and unsentimental assemblage, the Republican Club, at its annual celebration of Lincoln's birthday a couple of years ago, and by them hailed with acclamations as a fit tribute to the greatest American, and when one remembers that the press has received the lines with almost universal approval as the 'final and adequate word on Lincoln,' as one magazine has editorially expressed it, one wonders at the strange point of view of this censor in *The Commercial Advertiser*. Where does one find the great martyr's justice, and loving-kindness, his sturdy independence, his unflinching honor, better celebrated than in these lines rejoicing in this hero who 'held on through blame and faltered not at praise'?

"This critic further objects to Mr. Markham's readings (I think the poet has read some four times this winter) on the ground that our instincts (whose instincts?) demand that the poet be a 'thing remote.' Why, the trouble with our commercialized civilization is that we lack too much of poets and of poetry. If poetry is the highest truth, why should the torchbearer hide him in his cell as a thing unclean? Since when has it become undignified to write an 'occasional' poem? Oliver Wendell Holmes did his best work in this line. Emerson gave us the 'Embattled Farmers' on 'occasion.' Lowell was left his finest monument in this shape. Lowell, too, lived the strenuous life, speaking upon a hundred occasions, and was only applauded. But here is a poet in our midst, kindly, modest, asked to give his talent for the pleasure of his fellows now and then, and the critic demurs.

"The person who is so concerned over this Markhamic appearance would better calm his nerves by a sedative of Mr. Martin Tupper's stuff, and reflect that Mr. Sprague Smith and Mr. Charles Powlisson are men in touch with the public and know what will please their audiences when they ask this poet—too simple to care for appearances or conventionalities—to give us of his work in the old Homeric way."

NOTES.

IT seems a curious example of life's occasional ironies that Sir Edwin Arnold, the author of "The Light of Asia" and "The Light of the World," should have become totally blind in his old age. Besides his various literary undertakings and his travels, he has found time for active journalism, and during the past forty years he has been on the editorial staff of the London *Daily Telegraph*. In spite of his affliction, it is said that Sir Edwin may devote some of his leisure to new interpretations of Oriental life and thought.

AN influential factor in securing fuller educational privileges for women is the National Institute, of which the secretary is Miss Clara Barton, of Washington. Under its auspices fellowships for women are founded in the chief universities, and loans are made to deserving women students. At present a special effort is being made to raise funds for the new "Victoria foundation," the aim of which is to aid deserving women students and to honor womanhood as exemplified in the life and character of the late Queen of England.

AN American novel which has attracted comparatively little notice in this country, "The Heritage of Unrest," by Gwendolen Overton, gains very high praise from the London *Spectator* (March 31), which refers to it as "by far the most brilliant and striking novel on our list." It deals with life on the frontier in Arizona and New Mexico, and the treatment is to some extent historical. "Indeed," concludes *The Spectator*, "whether we consider scenic accesories, incident (sometimes, as the theme necessitates, of the most terrible nature), or characterization, this is one of the ablest books that has [*sic!*] come to us during the year from America."

A BOSTON despatch of April 10 to New York *Sun* states that an unpublished hymn by Longfellow has been discovered among the private papers at the Longfellow house. It says: "The hymn is entitled 'Christo et Ecclesiæ,' and was written for the dedication of Appleton Chapel, which took place on October 17, 1858. Dr. F. G. Peabody read the hymn at morning prayers last Monday. Miss Longfellow does not wish to give out the poem for publication just now, and she has not definitely decided where the hymn is first to be published. It is possible that it will soon be published in *The Harvard Graduates' Magazine*.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

AN AERIAL TROLLEY.

THE system of electrical haulage known as "telpherage" [Greek *tele*, far, + *pherein*, to carry] is being developed with persistence and success. It was invented twenty years ago and was perfected before the surface trolley system, but has lain dormant for a long time. Telpherage is a cableway system in which the traveler is actuated by its own electric motor. From a description in *The Electrical World and Engineer* (April 6) we quote the following:

"As our readers are aware, the telpher travels along a bearing cable and takes current by rolling contact from a lighter wire suspended just above it. We are now able to illustrate the standard apparatus, which has been developed and perfected . . . and to show some of its performances. Either a single unit telpher or a double unit may be employed for the work, with or without a trailer, the single unit consisting of two small enclosed motors and the double unit of four motors. The hanging or slinging arrangements attached to the telphers or the trailers are of a great variety of shapes and styles, adapted to the transportation of all kinds of loose or easily divisible material, such as bags, barrels, sand, coal, ashes, ores, bricks, fruit, etc.; while a ready combination of one or two trailers lends itself easily to the transportation of long pieces, such as lumber, rails, tubes, drain-pipe, etc. One of the most remarkable things in connection with the work is to witness the manner in which telpher units of not to exceed one-fourth to one-half horse-power will travel at a rate of five or six miles an hour with loads of several hundred pounds on lines running around sharp curves and even up sharp inclines. The current consumption is surprisingly small.

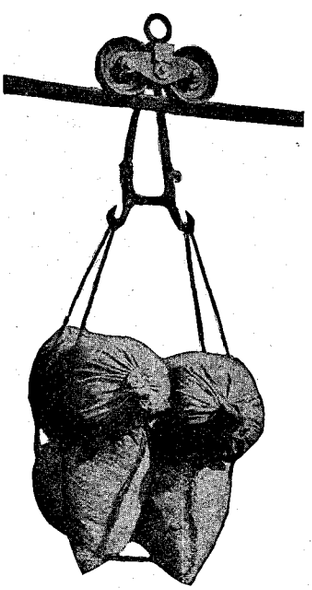
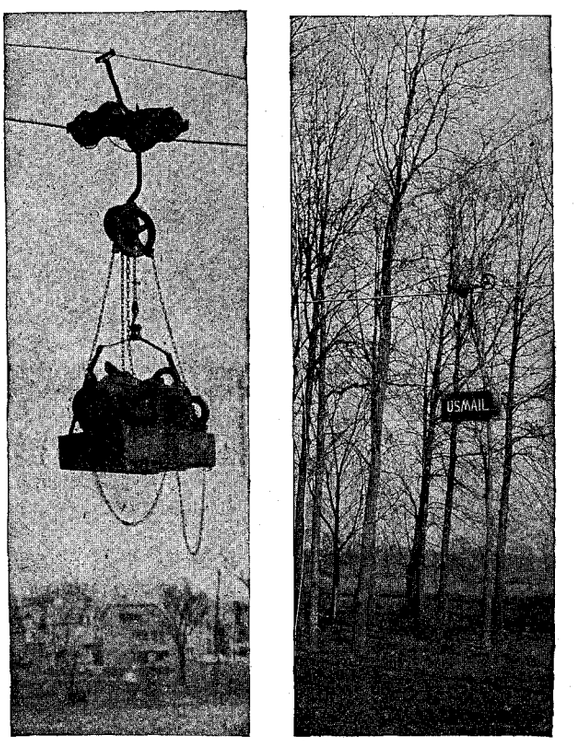


FIG. 1.—TRAILER WITH BAGS IN SLING.

Courtesy of *Electrical World and Engineer*.

"At the present time, in addition to the production of its apparatus, the company has found it a task of no mean description to attend to all the applications which have poured in upon it from commercial and engineering concerns for agencies, and these, both domestic and foreign, are being assigned as rapidly as possible. The development has attracted the liveliest interest abroad, and was recently investigated by the engineers of a leading English electrical firm; while one of the requests from Russia came from Prince Hilkoff, who desires to equip several miles with the system, which is obviously much lighter and cheaper to construct than railroads, while it does not encroach in any way on highway rights and does not impose any difficulties as to crossings, etc., along the routes it traverses. The utilization of the system for transporting mail and express matter has already been taken up, and applications have been received from managers of telephone and trolley lines, who see in this light and flexible electrical system a means of getting an additional service out of their pole lines, while at the same time subserving for purposes of varied freight transportation the necessities of the districts they cover. The conveyance of mail matter is peculiarly within the function of this apparatus, as letters and papers can be concentrated into very small bulk for transportation, and the deliveries can be made with great frequency where, under existing conditions, the postman can go over his route but once or twice a day at the most.

"In connection with the handling of mail matter it may be stated that the company has already been invited to consider the question of transporting mail in cities by means of underground tube systems, where the conditions would if anything be even more favorable than the aerial lines. At the present time mail in transit from post-office to railway depot is subject to all the vicissitudes of interruption by street blockade, weather, etc., and is frequently delayed on that account. The use of pneumatic power has already been tried in this direction, but it is plain that in this field, as in others, electricity will readily prove its superiority and be generally adopted for such work. In the mean time the company has its hands more than full of propositions for equipping wharves and docks, railroad depots, factories, plantations, mines, and a host of other establishments where goods have to be transported continuously in relatively small bulk; and it is only reasonable to predict that we shall now see the fruition of the work in this new industry, which was attempted even before the electric railway began its great development, and which may be said to have awaited the perfecting of apparatus and details not available in the earlier days. Except so far as it may do some of the work hitherto assigned to cable haulage systems, telpherage appears to cut out an entirely new province of its own,



FIGS. 2 and 3.—TELPHERS CARRYING FREIGHT AND MAIL BOX ACROSS LOTS.

Courtesy of *Electrical World and Engineer*.

and it thus gives opportunity for considerable utilization of current and motive power, as well as new and profitable employment of capital."

Berlin to Hamburg in an Hour.—The projected high-speed electric road from Berlin to Hamburg, to which allusion has already been made in these columns, is thus described by United States Consul Guenther, of Frankfort, in a report quoted in *The Scientific American Supplement* (April 13):

"Experiments are now being made by the firm of Siemens & Halske, of Berlin, with electric trains having a speed of 125 miles an hour. The main objects of these experiments is to complete the technical improvements for the wheels, necessary on account of the greatly increasing rotation. These experiments, it is now stated, have demonstrated that a speed of at least 125 miles per hour can be attained without difficulty. In using electric motive power, a transformation of the horizontal motion of the piston into one of rotation of the wheels is not necessary; the rotary motion of the motor can at once be transmitted to the axle of the coach, or the motor axle can serve at the same time as the coach axle. A pamphlet issued by the privy councilors of engineering

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—Messrs. Philippi and Griebel—states that with such electric roads of great speed surface crossing is out of the question; railroads, streets, passages, and canals must be crossed either by bridges or tunnels. The quick succession of trains (intervals of six minutes) makes it imperative that the tracks must be kept clear at all times while being operated. Neither the public nor employees can be permitted to enter upon them. For this reason, the three-track system must be adopted and switches are to be avoided. The plan for this rapid electric road between Berlin and Hamburg is as follows: The road will run between a point immediately adjoining the city of Berlin and one adjoining the city of Hamburg. The total length of the line will be about 156 miles. The subways and elevated tracks are already projected for the whole line. The estimated cost, according to Messrs. Philippi and Griebel, is $33,000,000, among which are $4,400,000 for the right of way, $7,200,000 for grading, $10,000,000 for construction, and $5,000,000 for electric power-stations, passenger-depots, and workshops."

THE KILLING-POWER OF AN ELECTRIC CURRENT.

SOME new experiments along this line, using the new "triphase" currents, have just been made in Zurich, Switzerland, by Prof. H. T. Weber, of the Polytechnic Institute of that place. A trolley company of the city wished to make use of triphase currents of a pressure of 750 volts, while the authorities wished to limit them to 500. Professor Weber's experiments show that a man could be killed by triphase currents of much lower voltage than those that could be employed by the company, and that consequently there was no use in imposing any limit at all. We translate the following paragraphs from the *Revue Scientifique* (February 9):

"The first experiment was as follows: A person grasped the two cables, one in each hand . . . and the action was studied at first with the hands moistened. The results showed that above 30 volts the contact is extremely painful and that at 50 volts there is such serious danger that it is preferable not to continue the experiment. At 30 volts, says M. Weber, 'the fingers, hands, wrists, forearm, and arm are almost paralyzed, the pain is very sharp and can not be borne longer than ten seconds. The hold can be released, but only by a considerable effort of will.' At 40 volts there is 'instantaneous paralysis of the upper limbs and almost intolerable pain; the experiment can be kept up only for five seconds.' At 50 volts, finally, there is immediate paralysis, impossibility of letting go, and at the end of two seconds the experimenter has had more than enough. Beyond 50 volts contact is very dangerous, and would probably soon cause death if the hands are moist.

"With dry contact the danger does not begin until higher pressures are reached. At 40 volts there is scarcely a tingling of the fingers; 80 volts must be reached before there are serious effects. At 80 volts there is difficulty in letting go; at 90 it is impossible, and the experimenter has had enough at the end of two seconds.

"The conclusion of this first series of experiments is that 'simultaneous contact with the two poles of an alternating current is dangerous after the pressure exceeds 100 volts; and from the moment when the subject can not let go by his own efforts, the issue must be regarded as fatal unless immediate assistance can be given.' . . . . . .

"These facts show that the pressure of 500 volts, generally considered as not dangerous, is really very dangerous. . . . . .

"In the second series of experiments the method was quite different. M. Weber here considered the case where the subject is in contact with one of the poles, the earth in particular, from which he is in some slight degree insulated by his shoes, and where he comes into accidental contact with a live wire. In this case the voltages were increased by steps of 100 up to 2,000 volts.

"The experiment was made . . . first with moist ground and then with dry ground. With the former M. Weber could go without difficulty up to 2,000 volts, and could have proceeded farther if the experiment had been so arranged. At 800 volts there was almost no sensation; at 2,000 there was nothing but an intense trembling of the fingers.

"On the dry soil the voltage of 1,000 was extremely disagreeable; the shocks could not be tolerated more than one or two seconds and the subject had difficulty in letting go; at 1,300 volts the paralysis of the hands is absolute and they can not be loosened. . . . . .

"The practical conclusion of it all is, . . . that since voltages of 300 or even 200 are dangerous and even fatal, it is perfectly absurd to limit a company to a voltage of 500. Either make it 100 or allow the highest pressures. For while a current at 200 kills as effectively as one at 750, the latter presents a notable advantage from the point of view of exploitation and assures a much more economical result."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY SCIENCE HAS MADE SUCH RAPID ADVANCEMENT.

WHY has science moved so slowly until very recent times, and then gone ahead with such rapid leaps? Is not modern science based on fundamental facts that have been known for ages? This question is asked and answered by M. Maurice Levy in his retiring address as president of the Academy of Sciences, Paris. This address, published in full in the *Comptes Rendus* of the Academy, is abstracted in *The Engineering Magazine* (March), and from this abstract the following paragraphs are quoted:

"Nearly all the fundamental phenomena of the various branches of science have been observed during many centuries, and only after long lapse of time have these principles been developed and applied with that system and judgment which may truly be called scientific.

"Thus, for example, the attraction of the lodestone for iron and steel was known for ages, but it was not until the expansion of navigation in the fifteenth century that thecom pass came into use. The philosophers of Alexandria were familiar with the force imparted by heat to vapor of water, but it was not really until the commencement of the nineteenth century, after the expiration of the patents of Watt, that the development of the steam-engine really began, and not until the formulation of the science of thermodynamics in the latter half of the century that the improvements were made which enabled a horse-power to be obtained with one-fourth to one-fifth of the fuel consumption formerly necessary. In this connection M. Levy calls attention to the remarkable prediction of Oliver Evans concerning not only the development of the locomotive-engine, but also of the automobile, the latter prediction requiring practically the entire century for its accomplishment, altho all the data for its full realization were in existence in Evans's own time.

"A number of such examples might be given, but the facts are sufficiently well known, and hence M. Levy passes to the query as to why the systematic evolution of science and scientific methods have been almost entirely reserved to the century just closed. The answer he finds in the liberation of thought, by which alone it was made possible for the phenomena of nature to be studied intelligently, without the trammels of preconceived and erroneous notions."

In the work of preparing the world for the application, in the nineteenth century, of scientific methods to the study of observed facts, the position of so-called pure science, M. Levy reminds us, must not be overlooked. What in one age appears vain and unpractical speculation becomes in a succeeding period a vital factor in material progress. Applied mechanics enables us to plan the most complex machines, because in former ages the shepherds of Chaldea and Judea observed the stars, and because Apollonius of Perga produced a treatise on conic sections, regarded as useless by many following generations. To quote further:

"From the untrammeled application of scientific thought to observed facts, all has been resolved into matter and motion. Heat is motion, light is motion, as is also electricity; and all special theories of peculiar fluids, special forms of matter, etc., have been abandoned. Whatever may be the revelations of the near future, the great doctrines of the nineteenth century will

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long remain at the foundation of all science and of all human industry. By their generality, by their strength, and by their simplicity, they offer the widest and most secure base for a structure which may lead to developments which, while not to be predicted with certainty, may at least be indicated in character."

PROGNOSTICATION FROM DREAMS.

IF a serious treatment of such a subject as this would not usually be looked for from a scientific student, that is only because a wrong interpretation is commonly put upon it. Dreams certainly do indicate many things, especially in the realm of medicine, and their study may often result in the acquisition of valuable information by the physician. In the *Revue Scientifique* (March 30), Messrs. Vaschide and Pieron publish an interesting article on "The Semeiologic Value of the Dream." They note that as long ago as 1806 Double published the result of special investigations on this subject, dividing dreams into four classes: (1) Those dependent directly on brain reaction; (2) those resulting from the association of ideas; (3) those due to the action of the exterior sensations; and (4) those dependent on the action of the internal sensations and the animal functions. Only the last are of value as indications, and they may be either diagnostic or prognostic. Among the signs noted by this author are the following:

"In dropsy of the chest, the patient has fatiguing dreams of suffocation; in gastric affections, frightful moving pictures appear; in water on the brain, dreams of ponds, rivers, and marshes. . . . Dreams may also reveal temperaments; sanguine persons dream of songs, feasts, dances, brilliant spectacles, combats; melancholy persons, of specters, ghosts, solitude, and death; phlegmatics, of white phantoms, moist places, and water; bilious persons, of black things, abductions, assassinations, fires. . . . . .

"Dreams of eating and drinking are a good sign in convalescence, but less favorable at the beginning of an illness. . . . Dreams of bathing in warm water indicate critical sweats; . . . violent pains show (when the dream is not the result of external action) lesion, inflammation, or gangrene."

The next writer of importance on the subject seems to have been Artigues, who published a thesis on it in 1884. He asserts that abnormal dreams are due to the awakening of an affected organ, which increases the circulation and gives to the dream its character and intensity. Such dreams, he says, occur in the first or "hypnagogic" period of sleep, and in the last or wakening period, never in the middle period of sound sleep. A morbid dream is often amplified by the imagination, when it becomes "the delirium of sleep." Such dreams are thus of two kinds: prognostic dreams, arising from exaggerated sensation, and delirious dreams, symptomatic of established maladies. The dreams of alcoholics, insane persons, and sufferers from asthma and typhoid have characteristic forms. Dreams that return at fixed hours are indicative of malaria. A later writer, Tissié, in his work on "Dreams," states that dreams of circulatory origin are characterized by fear, anguish, and representations of fire, falls, etc., while those of respiratory origin are accompanied by a sensation of oppression and suffocation. In those who have affections of the stomach, he says, dreams provoke sensations of taste; or, if the trouble is deep-seated, there are frightful dreams with impressions of weight and great pain. Tissié notes also the influence on dreams of fever, parasitism, saturnism, etc., and the "snake-seeing" visions of alcoholics. He believes in general that maladies often begin with pathologic conditions that do not reveal themselves to the waking patient, but that can provoke dreams. Still more recently Klippel and Lopez, in a work on "Dreams and the Accompanying Delirium in Acute Affections" (April, 1900), investigate the effect of toxins on the production of dreams, and state that the dreams of alcoholics, with their disgusting reptiles, are in type the same as those found in toxi-infectious diseases. The authors of the review article from which we are quoting treat at length the connection between dreams and insanity or hysteria. In discussing the influence of dreams on the waking state and its possible utilization in medicine, they say:

"It has been attempted to use this influence of dreams on the waking hours by guiding the dream and so trying to affect the normal life. Thus, M. Paul Farez . . . has succeeded, by certain processes, in making himself heard by sleepers and in suggesting to them such dreams as he believes will be beneficial. . . . Corning, having observed that dreams are often due to the exterior sensations that precede sleep, has attempted to act upon them, before sleep, by musical vibrations, and thus to react on the waking life. . . . Their action produces excellent effects in the cure of neurasthenic affections. . . . . .

"It may be remarked that in two interesting cases of this new therapeutics . . . an appeal was made, not to the simple material action of vibrations, but to psychologic associations awakened by musical harmonies.

"De Sanctis, in his remarkable work, considers the habitual influence of the sleeping on the waking life as a morbid phenomenon. He notes in particular, with hysterical and neurasthenic patients, so with children, a reaction of emotions of sleep on those of life."

In this summary of the subject, which is to be continued in a further paper, Messrs. Vaschide and Pieron refer by name to no less than one hundred and thirty-one different works or articles. It may be seen that the subject has engaged the attention of scientific men all over the world and that it is in no danger of being abandoned to quacks and clairvoyants.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A FRENCH OPINION OF TWO AMERICAN INVENTORS.

IT has recently been announced by Thomas A. Edison that by means of his magnetic ore-separator he has been able to separate hematite from magnetite, thus making it profitable to work enormous European ore deposits that do not pay with present methods and potentially blasting America's supremacy in the manufacture of steel. A representative of *The World* (New York) recently interviewed Eugene Schneider, head of the Creusot Iron Works, the most important rail, locomotive, and gun factory in France, on this subject, and reports to his paper that Mr. Schneider and his chief mining engineer expressed themselves skeptically regarding the new discovery. Mr. Schneider said:

"What is the use of discussing Edison's advertising dreams? He has no special knowledge of metallurgy, and the problems he claims to have solved have engrossed scientists all over the world.

"Let Edison occasionally do what he claims he can do and then we will be willing to give him attention. But Edison's tactics, like Tesla's, consist of finding what difficulty puzzles scientists and announcing that their own genius is about to solve it. But when the time comes neither realizes his glowing promises.

"Let it be said once and for all that real scientists all over the world consider Edison and Tesla a pair of humbugs.

"What has Edison discovered except the phonograph, which was a chance discovery and not the result of scientific perspicacity? Not electrical incandescence, for that was really invented in Germany; nor the biograph, which was discovered here by Lumiere, nor anything of real importance.

"On the other hand, has Tesla destroyed the Spanish fleet, as promised, or telephoned across the ocean, or lighted houses without wires, or entered into communication with the planet Mars?

"It is a perfect wonder that the American public, with its quick sense of humor, has not long ago shamed these two cheeky pretenders into silence."

The American technical weekly, *Electricity*, which quotes the above interview, has the following to say regarding it:

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"Assuming that the above is a correct report of the interview, we think the head of the Creusot Iron Works has committed a grievous error in referring in the way he did to two such men as Edison and Tesla.

"That Edison is not a scientist every one will agree, but, on the other hand, he has given to the world invention after invention of untold value, the Frenchman's statement to the contrary notwithstanding. He did more toward perfecting incandescent electric lighting than any other investigator, invented the phonograph and gave to the world the quadruplex system of telegraphy, to say nothing of the three-wire system, the low-resistance dynamo, and innumerable other devices which have benefited the world to a greater or less extent.

"As regards Nikola Tesla, the gentleman quoted states that he is no scientist. In this we beg to differ with him, for altho it must be acknowledged that Tesla has only given the world one important invention, he is such a deep scientist and looks so far into the future that he is a century before his time. In other words, some of Tesla's ideas, which are considered by the general public as visionary dreams, will be actual facts a hundred years hence. When, therefore, a foreigner undertakes to belittle in the language quoted above two such well-known investigators and inventors as Edison and Tesla, it may safely be attributed to a feeling of envy on his part."

The Transmutation of Bacteria.—Some evidence has been presented in recent years to show that disease germs may in some cases be abnormal forms of bacteria which in their ordinary types are harmless. For instance, at a recent meeting of the Société de Biologie, Paris, as reported in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, Dr. Caldas, a Brazilian bacteriologist, reported that by cultivating the colon bacillus of the rat with a certain mold derived from rice, and passing it from rat to rat, he finally obtained a bacillus closely resembling the typical plague germ. This germ was found in great numbers in the glands, spleen, stomach, and intestines of the infected animals, and produced, when injected into rats, similar clinical symptoms, always rapidly proving fatal. We quote as follows from the account:

"The biological characters of this organism throughout were the same as those of Kitasato's Bacillus pestis [the plague germ], and he [Dr. Caldas] has no doubt as to their equivalence. He claims, moreover, to have succeeded in rendering a horse immune by venous injections of at first very diluted cultures of the germ, followed by more virulent ones, and with this horse's serum has been able to save rats that had previously been inoculated with the virulent cultures. He gives it as his opinion that the plague in its origin is a colon bacillosis of rats caused by the ingestion of rice containing a mold, *Aspergillus orizæ*, and that the colon bacillus, by successive passages from rat to rat, takes on the characters of the plague bacillus."

New Test for Human Blood.—"A method of distinguishing human blood from that of animals, discovered independently by Dr. Uhlen-Luth, of Greifswald, and Drs. Wassermann and Schutze, of Berlin, and originally described in *The Medical Press and Circular*, is thus noted in *Nature:*

"It appears that it is now possible to obtain a definite reaction from blood-stains, however old, which indicates with something approximating absolute certainty the source of the blood under examination. This result is based on the fact that the blood-serum of animals which have been injected with the blood of an animal of a different species, when added to a dilution of blood from the latter, produces therein a well-marked precipitate. Thus, if a rabbit be injected with human blood, the serum of the rabbit blood, when added to a dilution of human blood, causes immediate turbidity, a phenomenon which is conspicuous by its absence when it is added to dilutions of any other kind of blood. The only element of uncertainty is that the blood of monkeys reacts, to some extent, in the same way as human blood; but apart from the fact that the medico-legist is seldom likely to be called upon to differentiate between these two varieties, there is a notable difference in the length of time required for a dilution of monkey's blood to become cloudy as compared with that of man."

Strength of Snails.—In an article on snails in *Cosmos* (February 23), M. Albert Larbalétrier gives some extraordinary instances of the hardiness of these creatures. He says: "Vital energy is very strong in them and they are gifted with wonderful muscular strength. In the first place they can fast a long time. M. A. Locard, a very distinguished malacologist, has succeeded in bringing back to life snails that he had left without food for a year and six months. Baron Aucapitaine has kept snails for three and one-half years without light, without food, and almost without air, in a closed box. Their muscular strength is not less remarkable. They fix themselves on solid objects and drag these along. We thus saw one of these creatures dragging for about ten minutes a stone that weighed sixty-seven times as much as the snail itself—a truly prodigious instance of muscular power. In the winter the snail retires into its house and stops up its shell with a plaster of calcareous mucus; during this time (about six months) it takes no food; but this fact does not prevent its waking in fine spirits, at the approach of spring, and eating like an ogre."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"A FRIEND of mine," says a correspondent of the Sydney [Australia] *Bulletin*, "noticed near his camp a trap-door spider run in front of him and pop into its hole, pulling the 'lid' down as it disappeared. The lid seemed so neat and perfect a circle that the man stooped to examine it, and found, to his astonishment, that it was a sixpence. There was nothing but silk thread covering the top of the coin, but underneath mud and silk thread were coated on and shaped convex (as usual). The coin had probably been swept out of the tent with rubbish," says R. I. Pocock, commenting on this in *Nature*.

THE Michigan Central Railroad is proposing during the coming summer to illuminate Niagara Falls, which will afford a view of the greatest grandeur, says *The Railway and Engineering Review*. "A test recently made by officials of the passenger department with an electric searchlight convinced them that marvelous effects could be secured. Accordingly arrangements have been made for several similar searchlights to be erected on the high banks overlooking the falls from the Canadian side. The electric power is derived from the rapids, and the illumination will take place during the passage of all trains after nightfall. The most superb view will be from Falls View Station."

A CINEMATOGRAPH for the blind has been invented by Dr. Dussaud, of the Psychological Institute of Paris. The inventor, we are told by *Advance Sheets of Consular Reports*, March 14, gave a lecture on February 16 at the Hôpital des Sociétés Savantes on the education of the blind and deaf, where a large audience "witnessed interesting experiments founded on his method for supplementing the senses of these two classes of unfortunates. The cinematograph for the blind is a machine which passes under the fingers of the blind, a series of reliefs representing the same object in different positions—the branch of a tree, a bird, or any other object. The blind person has the illusion of moving scenes just as photographs passing over a luminous screen lend the illusion to those with sight."

THE title of Elias Howe to the invention of the sewing-machine is impugned by a contributor to *The Popular Science Monthly*, who says: "In the list [of names to be inscribed in the 'Hall of Fame'] the name of Elias Howe appears, which must produce astonishment in the minds of every one who has a knowledge of him or of the history of the sewing-machine, upon which alone his claim to notoriety rests. To all who are acquainted with the advent of that machine, Howe occupies a very minor place. Patents were granted for such machines long before Howe entered the field, and he never succeeded in producing a practical machine until more than one device invented by others were added to it. . . . To place his name on the roll of fame above the host of his superiors on the records of the Patent Office would be doing American genius a grave injustice that would render the Hall of Fame absurd."

COLORING WITHOUT PIGMENTS.—"It is well known," says *Popular Science News*, April, "that colors can be produced without the use of dyes or paints by means of that peculiar phenomenon of light called 'interference.' An instance is afforded by the rainbow hues of a soap-bubble due to the interference of the light reflected from the front and back surfaces of the thin film. The colors of butterflies are also caused by interference. In the soap-bubble and in all cases of the 'colors of thin plate,' as these phenomena are called, the color depends upon the thickness of the film. A brilliant play of color has been produced by coating sheets of paper with collodion, but the color was largely a matter of chance and the method had no practical application. Recently, however, Prof. Charles Henry, of the Sorbonne, has succeeded in obtaining brilliant interference colors of any desired hue. He uses mixtures of turpentine, gum damar, and asphalt with benzin. The coatings, which are many times thicker than the film of a soap-bubble, are not easily destroyed, and the colors, which of course are permanent, can be altered and strengthened at pleasure. An imitation of the skin of a snake with its brilliant metallic colors attests the perfection of the method."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

RELIGIOUS UNITY AND THE INCREASING OBSERVANCE OF LENT.

THE greatly increased attention paid to the Lenten season of late among Protestant denominations has frequently been commented upon. The New York *Outlook* (April 13) remarks that this tendency "was never so marked as during the past six weeks":

"In all parts of the country, among churches of almost every denomination, and Christians of every communion, the memories and associations of the Lenten season were made the subject of preaching, meditation, and prayer. The special noonday services held in many of the large cities were attended by congregations which filled the edifices; and the number of busy men who were willing to take half an hour out of the short noon hour for the sake of attending service was surprisingly large, but appears to be growing from year to year. The Episcopal churches in this city were crowded to the doors on Good Friday for the three hours' service, hundreds of men staying through the entire service. Special Good Friday services were held in Presbyterian, Congregational, Methodist, Baptist, and Unitarian churches, and there was evident a deepening feeling of reverence for the spiritual significance of the day, and a deeper appreciation of what it stands for in the spiritual life of the world."

Such a tendency, *The Outlook* believes, "shows a deep current which, underneath all surface differences, tends more and more to bring Christians together":

"This tendency in its deepest aspect is a revelation of a change which is not only making for the unity of Christendom, but for its revitalization; the shifting of emphasis from philosophy, dogma, and creeds to the living Christ—the divine personality in whose life all creeds must find their verification; who not only revealed the truth, but was the Truth. Dr. Gordon, in his notable discussion of modern religious conditions in 'The New Epoch for Faith,' has brought out very strikingly the significance of what may be called the modern humanistic movement—the movement which tends more and more to discover what is divine in man by clearly discerning his sonship in the Infinite and the kinship between his nature and the nature of God. Without the key of man's mind nature is incomprehensible, and all attempts to formulate a natural theology by studying nature apart from man are doomed to failure from the beginning. In like manner, and following a kindred instinct, men are turning more and more from all attempts to state in terms of abstract truth and formal logic a philosophy of Christianity, to the person, the spirit, and the life of its Founder, discerning that what He came into the world to do was not primarily to disclose a system of religion, a body of doctrine, but to bring life and immortality to light. What men are seeking to-day with passionate insistence is not additions to their knowledge, but the deepening and the widening of the sense of life—that immortal vitality in which all great things have their roots, and by the aid of which all great achievements are made. . . . Instinctively or intelligently, in all churches, devout men of a religious spirit are turning away from systems and creeds to a Person. The biography of that Person becomes of more searching interest year by year; and every season the great days of the Christian year are more and more widely observed, as men turn to that Person; and, being drawn to a common center, they are being drawn to one another."

Will New York be Roman Catholic in Fifty Years?—The subtleties of Irish humor are at times so puzzling that many will be in doubt as to the genuine seriousness of a recent prophecy in the New York *Freeman's Journal* (March 23). The writer, in the course of an article on the value of a truer knowledge of liturgiology and of sacred music (particularly plain-chant) in winning souls to the church, has the following prophetic vision of New York in the year 1950:

"The unfolding of this knowledge to pupils is destined to be beneficial in the extreme, and will attract to the church by its abiding and wholesome culture countless converts of an upright, intellectual type. Then operatic soloists and figured music shall not be tolerated in the house of God, and Gregorian and Ambrosian chants will resound throughout this Christian land. In former Protestant temples about the middle of this century the Adorable Sacrifice will universally be offered. In the Cathedral of Saint John [Evangelist], which earnest Episcopalians are now erecting here, scholarly, energetic, and apostolic duties will be performed by the Paulists or other Fathers installed therein, with large congregations at the daily services, from matins to compline.

Holy Psalmist, Royal Prophet:
Saint David, we invoke thee!

"On all days in the year, with its recurring festivals of gladness, the sacred offices will be conducted on a scale of splendor and impressiveness similar to that observed daily in the famed Cathedral of Seville, Spain."

CAMPAIGN OF THE CHURCHES AGAINST CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

RECENT utterances by ministers of three of the leading Protestant denominations of New York appear to indicate the purpose to make a concerted attack upon the Christian Science body and its doctrines. The determined onslaughts made in the late meetings of the New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of the Baptist Ministerial Conference, and of the Presbyterian Ministers' Association were followed by a vigorous sermon in the same vein by Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, the well-known Presbyterian pastor of New York, and the cry has been taken up by a large number of other ministers.

At the first-named meeting the Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley, editor of *The Christian Advocate*, is reported to have said: "Christian Science denies and ridicules every Christian doctrine, even to the principles of morality. It denies the personality of God, the deity of Jesus Christ, the vicarious atonement. It offers freedom from personal responsibility and destroys the idea of personal repentance." The views of the Baptist Conference are summed up in the address of the Rev. J. Lawson, who is reported to have said in part:

"As a professedly Christian church, Christian Science throws down every vital doctrine of Christianity. It is, moreover, an immoral system and bound to bring in time a sad harvest of corruption. Had it not been for its pretended power to heal, it would never have attained even notoriety. The most dangerous of Mrs. Eddy's doctrines is her repudiation of the existence of sin. Christian Science reminds me of the animal called the guinea-pig. It does not come from Guinea, and it is not a pig. The Christian Scientists are not Christians, and they are anything in the world except scientists."

Dr. Parkhurst, in the course of a sermon on April 14, asserted that "thousands upon thousands of men and women are at this moment being sucked into the draft created by a shrewd but conscienceless woman, who lies and knows she lies—who finds in the roomy vacuity of her susceptible devotees easy space for the lodgment of her astounding conglomeration of piety and puerility."

Another Calvinistic divine, Dr. David J. Burrell, of the Collegiate Reformed Church, is reported to have said (New York *Herald*, April 17):

"I regard Christian Science as a dangerous delusion. So far from being a form of Christianity, it is in my judgment blasphemy against God the Father, in denying His personality; against God the Son, in denying His divinity and the reality of His atonement for sin; and against the Holy Ghost, in asserting that Christian Science itself is the Spirit of God. I do not deny that there are Christian people in the circle of the Christian Scientists, but they labor under a delusion of the most dangerous sort, and as to their leaders, with some of whom I am personally acquainted, I regard them as deliberate enemies of true religion and wilful deceivers of those who follow them."

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From information collected by the New York *Herald*, the attitude of the leading evangelical denominations in Washington, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and other parts of the country show a similar marked antipathy to the Christian Science Church and its teachings.

It is alleged that these churches are seriously alarmed at the rapid growth of Christian Science, made, it is said, largely at their expense, and at its capacity for making wealthy converts. *The Herald* publishes the following figures, vouched for by Mr. Carol Norton, one of the Christian Science leaders, and by Mr. Willard S. Mattox, head of the state publication committee:

	1890.	1901.
Number of church societies	94	623
Number of chartered educational institutions	33	79
Number of public reading-rooms	27	283
Copies of Christian Science text-books in circulation	50,000	205,000
Estimated value of church property now held in the United States		$12,000,000

In New York alone the Christian Scientists have three structures under way or just completed, the aggregate value of which will approximate $1,500,000. In addition they possess six other edifices. The superb new marble structure called the Second Church alone cost $670,000. According to the same authority, there is now a total membership of 1,000,000 Christian Scientists in America; altho, it will be remembered, the figures published by us recently from Dr. Carroll show only 90,000. In foreign countries, too, Mr. Mattox claims that Christian Science is growing with marvelous rapidity, especially in Great Britain, where among the recent converts are the Earl of Dunmore, the Earl of Tankerville, Mrs. Henry Montague Butler, wife of the master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Mrs. Charles Smith, wife of the head-master of Sidney Sussex College; and even hopes of royal favor have lately been encouraged through the conversion of one of the ladies-in-waiting to Queen Alexandra. In Germany, the Berlin *Kreuz-Zeitung* asserts that the leaders of the movement are planning to build several churches, characterizing the movement as "an inroad of Anglo-Saxon Protestantism," while the *Deutsche Evangelische Kirchen-Zeitung* also inveighs against it. The two antagonistic opinions about the future of this movement throughout the world may be summed up in the statement made by a prominent New York divine: "Christian Science is a passing fad; it will fade like other errors"; and in the prophecy of its founder, Mrs. Eddy: "In fifty years Christian Science will be the religion of the world."

The Christian Science leaders have made very little effort to reply to the attacks lately made upon their faith. They assert that these attacks are beneficial to them both through their virulence and through the attention they draw to Christian Science doctrines, and point out that in like manner the very churches now attacking them, particularly the Baptists and Methodists, were looked down upon with almost universal suspicion and contempt by other Christians during their earliest struggles. Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson, "first reader" of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York, has replied formally to the recent attacks. Referring especially to the words of Dr. Lawson, already quoted by us in part, she has given out the following statement:

"The Rev. Dr. Lawson, of Camden, N. J., assumes to criticize Christian Science, and makes some reckless statements which are not true. He says, as quoted in *The Herald* of yesterday, that Mrs. Eddy is a pretender. He does not say to what she pretends. This charge grossly misrepresents Mrs. Eddy and her teachings. She pretends to nothing, and makes no claims for herself which are not established by the facts. She is the discoverer and founder of Christian Science, and the author of its text-book, 'Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures,' and these facts can not be legally or otherwise disputed or discredited.

"A Christian minister should hesitate to insult thousands of Christian men and women by publicly charging that the system to which they adhere is immoral and 'bound to bring a sad harvest of corruption.' Shame on such bigotry of creed and doctrine that will stoop to malign and slander those who do not subscribe to a particular ritualistic formalism! Jesus taught the nobility of gentleness, the beauty of charity, and the value of a pure heart; His theology was the brotherhood of man; He taught no creed. Dr. Lawson departs far from the teachings of the Master he serves when he makes unjust charges against Christian Scientists.

"No church demands more of its followers than Christian Science. No religious system emphasizes more than Christian Science the ever presence of God and the duty of living close to Him in thought and deed. Christian Science is idealistic in that it makes the life of Christ the ideal for which all must strive. Such teachings of themselves refute the Rev. Dr. Lawson's accusation, which was made in ignorance of the subject he discussed. If he knew one Christian Scientist, and was honest, he could not have been so unwise or so incorrect in his estimate."

Mrs. Lathrop, "first reader" of the Second Church of Christ, Scientist, New York, replied last week in a similar vein, denying that she had ever, as charged, asserted that Mrs. Eddy is a "female Christ." She admitted that Christian Scientists deny the personality of God, since personality, in its usual meaning, limits His powers. They deny also the divinity of Jesus, but make a distinction between Jesus the man and the divine Christ dwelling in Him.

The Sun (April 17) thinks that there is special significance in the fact "that the Baptists have joined the Methodists in taking up cudgels against Christian Science":

"Tho differing in fundamental theological doctrine, the Baptists being generally Calvinistic and the Methodists Arminian, they have always been similar in their emotional religious spirit and the social conditions from which their membership was drawn; that is, they have been recruited from elements of our population very much alike, from the 'plain people' more particularly. They were alike, too, in remaining long unaffected by the skepticism which began to invade the religious world so seriously fifteen or twenty years ago; but now at last, it has entered into both ominously. Moreover, the type of mind to which hitherto they both have appealed most powerfully, or the enthusiastically and emotionally religious, would seem to be peculiarly susceptible to such influences as Christian Science exerts; and, as we have intimated, the coincidence in time of the assaults of Baptists and Methodists on the new cult would seem to indicate that they have found reason for such a change of policy in its persuasion from their ranks. . . . . .

"It is questionable if this present policy will not rather conduce to the advantage of the party attacked, in arousing inquiry concerning it, than prove effective in preventing desertion to it. Bitter assault has replaced indifference, and serious argument ridicule. That is the way to help, not to hurt, more especially when the movement assailed provokes curiosity by its pretensions and awakens surprise by its mysticism. Consequently it may be that we are approaching a time when Christian Science will be making much noise in the religious world, for this is a period when many people are losing the faith in which were bound up their deepest sentiments and their most exalted hopes, and when even their teachers, oftentimes, are unable to conceal their own skepticism regarding the supernatural foundation of theology."

In the New York *Christian Advocate* (April 18), Dr. Buckley disagrees with *The Sun* on a number of points. Most of the converts from Methodism, he asserts, have been persons "who never had a true fervor or a settled faith"; and, too, other churches such as the Episcopal and Unitarian have contributed largely to Christian Science, as have "Ingersollism" and even the Quakers. America, he says, is prolific in religious "epidemics," such as modern Spiritualism. Little movements may safely be left alone to die of themselves; but great movements like Spiritualism and Christian Science, he says, which contain more falsehood than truth and are strong enough to organize themselves into powerful bodies, should be publicly attacked and exposed:

"Christian Science has been let alone long enough. Its prin-

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ciples or want of principles should be exposed, its tendencies traced, its unfulfilled promises enumerated, held up to the light. This may lead to the loss of some nominal members to the churches, but to allow this leaven to enter those churches would poison the whole lump. The situation calls, not for persecution, but for instruction and warning. Christian Science is *not* dangerous if *exposed;* it may *become* so if *ignored* or if *treated* as if it were either rational or Christian. We shall soon place in the possession of Methodists the materials for aggressive and defensive warfare against this insidious foe to Christianity, science, and common sense."

IS PROTESTANTISM DISINTEGRATING?

THAT Protestantism will eventually fall to pieces as a result of innate weakness and lack of authority has long been a favorite view of Roman Catholic writers. The publication of Harnack's "Wesen des Christentums," widely accepted as an authoritative expression of the modern higher critical tendencies of Protestantism, has occasioned renewed expressions of this view by Roman Catholic scholars. One such is found in a dispassionate series of articles recently published by Dr. Kraus, a leading professor in the Roman Catholic faculty of the University of Freiburg, who, in the *Beilage* of the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung*, says, in substance:

Harnack's characteristic utterances constitute a complete break with the whole structure of Protestant dogmatics. It is a formal break with the past, and, in fact, is subversive of the fundamental teachings of the Roman Catholic, the Greek, the Lutheran, and the Calvinistic systems and the historical development of these branches of the Christian church. Harnack's position can be compared only with the auto-da-fé, with which Luther, on the 10th of December, 1520, burned the *Corpus Juris Canonici* of the Roman Catholic Church. The only difference is that Harnack has saved the wood. The fact that in the conservative and positive circles of the Protestant Church of Germany, and still more in England, the teachings of Harnack have aroused the greatest consternation can readily be understood by those who see how this new essence of Christianity deprives it of much that has been regarded as essential to the faith. It is easy to understand that so high thinking a man as Harnack has not found it an easy matter to sever the tie that has bound him to his fellow churchmen. But one thing is remarkable, namely, that this newest phase of radical Protestant theology has not produced a strong reaction in the church, nor has any strong voice been heard in protest. Evidently Harnack, with his neological views, is representative of the tendency of modern Protestantism. In view of this fact, the conclusion is justified that this book and its reception by the Protestant world at large is an indication of the death of the dogmatical principle within the Protestant Church, at least of Germany.

The Berlin *Germania*, the most scholarly popular organ of the Roman Catholic Church in Germany, in commenting on this view, says in substance:

A sharper and more exact judgment of scientific Protestant theology in Germany has perhaps never been uttered. It declares that German Protestantism has lost its soul. What is Christianity without its foundation of dogma? A non-dogmatical Christianity is a scabbard without a sword, a dull weapon that can not ward off the attacks of radical deniers of Christ.

Protestant journals of the more conservative type agree with this estimate of the destructive character of Harnack's position, but deny that it is representative of the best Protestantism or that it will supplant the traditional views of the church. The Leipsic *Kirchen-Zeitung*, which has been particularly sharp in its attacks on Harnack, announces that there are already two refutations of his book in the press from conservative scholars, one by Professor Walters, of the University of Rostock, and one by Pastor Dr. Rupprecht, the most pronounced defender in Germany of the traditional views of the Old Testament.

Altogether different, of course, are the views of the liberal church papers, notably the *Christliche Welt*, which has pronounced the book of Harnack a "reformatory act," and believes that only by the adoption of its teachings and spirit can Christianity regain its hold on the educated circles.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION AND "SUNDAY CLOSING."

THE question of the desirability of opening great expositions, libraries, art museums, and other similar public institutions on Sunday is settled unhesitatingly in the affirmative in almost all countries except England and America. The matter has come up at all our large fairs, and is now causing much discussion in connection with the Pan-American Exposition, shortly to be opened in Buffalo. As the subject is one of recurrent importance, we give a symposium representing all sides of the question.

The New York *Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc., April 11) prints a lengthy letter from the Rev. Dr. C. E. Locke, who argues chiefly from what he conceives to be the interest of the laboring man. After first appealing to certain sections of the New York penal code, which render any entertainment a penal offense if, as Dr. Locke thinks in this case, it is "a serious interruption of the repose and religious liberty of the community" (Penal Code, § 259), he says in part:

"The contention of all who are seeking the closing of the gates is that the operation of the exposition upon the Sunday will be a 'serious interruption of the repose and religious liberty of the community,' because vast numbers of excursionists will be unloaded every Sunday who will spend the day in this spacious form of Sabbath desecration. The street-car lines will be overcrowded by a noisy and impatient and, later in the day, a wearied throng. Thousands of men will be forced to be on duty in and about the exposition grounds, and for six months will be required to work seven days in the week. Instead of a day of repose, it will be a time of delirium and dissipation most demoralizing and deplorable—the very opposite of the educational and elevating purposes of the exposition. The workingmen want the gates closed on Sunday because workingmen are not lawbreakers and anarchists.

"The gates ought not to be opened on the Sunday because of the thousands of men who will be compelled to labor on a day which the law recognizes as necessary for their rest. Let me remind you of the unanimous opinion of the national Supreme Court, rendered March 16, 1885 (113 U. S., 710):

"'Laws setting aside Sunday as a day of rest are upheld, not by any right of the Government to legislate for the promotion of religious observances, but from its right to protect all persons from the physical and moral debasement that comes from uninterrupted labor. Such laws have always been deemed beneficial and merciful laws, especially to the poor and dependent, to the laborers in our factories and workshops, and in the heated rooms of our cities, and their validity has been sustained by the highest courts of the States.'

"All workingmen should continuously antagonize all efforts to transform the Sunday into a day of recreation and sight-seeing. When the Sunday becomes a holiday for the frivolous, it will be a regular workaday for the toiler, and the slavery of labor will once more curse the annals of history. There is a great cry going up now from some quarters to open the gates for the benefit of the laboring people. Workingmen should courteously decline, if necessary indignantly spurn, the offer, for with it is the viper hidden in the garland of flowers! . . . . . .

"The need of Sunday as a rest day inheres in man's physical requirements. Mental vigor and nerve energies depend upon a sound and healthful physical nature. A renowned physician has said, 'Men no longer die; they kill themselves.' God has made men for three-score years and ten, and when a man by overwork drives himself into a premature grave is he, in fact, any less a suicide? The necessity of the workingmen of this country standing in solid battle array against the opponents of Sunday rest should be emphasized."

The New York *Evangelist* (Presb., March 14) prints a symposium giving the views of leading Buffalo ministers for and

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against Sunday opening. The Rev. Frank S. Fitch, of the First Congregational Church, writes:

"We are a Sabbath-keeping people and have been from the first. A day of rest and of opportunity for public worship is one of the most characteristic features of our manner of living. Business, courts, schools, and social life have adjusted themselves to the setting apart of one day in seven as free from secular labor as far as works of necessity and mercy permit. This is the written and unwritten law of these United States, and as we are the hosts in this great fair, we may properly inform our guests that we wish them to be at home and enjoy themselves subject only to those laws and customs which we have found to be salutary."

The Rev. S. S. Mitchell, of the First Presbyterian Church, writes:

"The first day of the week, considered as an institute of religion, is a debatable subject, both as to the obligation that enforces it and the use that shall be made of it. But as to the claim that this first day is a *dies non* in the business world, this it seems to me is not open to dispute. The traditions of our country, its institutions and usages, as these are underwritten by the common law, ought, by all Americans at least, to be received as the 'end of controversy.' I therefore think that every item and element of business should be excluded from the Pan-American Exposition on Sundays. I fully believe that the influence for 'Sunday opening' represents neither tradition nor hope which a true American is under any obligation to respect."

The Rev. L. M. Powers, of the First Universalist Church, says:

"I am in favor of having the Pan-American open on Sunday. Not days but souls are sacred.

"The saloons will be open. They are open now. It is the avowed purpose of the city officials not to be too strict during the Exposition. Thousands who come here and thousands who live here will be kept out of the saloons by having the Exposition open. It will be a great privilege for poor people who can not afford to lose their wages in addition to the entrance fee. To close the Exposition is to still further alienate the masses from the churches. The sooner churches understand that they must win people and that they can not force their allegiance the better for the churches.

"There is but one argument for Sunday closing. It necessitates work. But keeping churches and libraries and art museums open on Sunday also necessitates work. The one question is this, Have we a right to ask some to work that many may enjoy and be benefited? If the Exposition is what we believe it is, of esthetic and educational value, then there is no valid argument against Sunday opening that does not apply to the church or public library. Nearly all the Buffalo churches will be kept open all summer and made as attractive as possible.

"Beyond offering this opportunity I believe we have no right to go. The man who does not believe in the churchman's way of observing Sunday has as good a right to his opinion as the churchman. More than this, he has the same right to hear a concert in the Temple of Music that I have to go to church. . . . The lesson of liberty has not yet been learned. We are slowly traveling the road that leads to it, and I believe the church is a more vital power in the world to-day than ever before because more than ever before the only power it has is that of persuasion."

Dr. Israel Aaron, of the Jewish temple, speaking in behalf of the "many non-Christian Americans" whose liberty he thinks ought not to be ignored, argues that this is not legally nor really a Christian nation, that the Hebrew Scriptures had a large share in its making, and that Jewish blood flowed in founding and defending it. Jews, he says, do not regard the first day of the week as the true Sabbath; but that is not the question:

"I have seen no argument which could convince me that the Pan-American Exposition should be closed on Sunday. I do not advocate its opening as the adherent of any religion. I am not speaking for the Jewish visitors. As Jews we can afford to remain indifferent, but as American citizens, deserving and demanding the liberty of believing and worshiping according to our own faith, we are profoundly interested. . . . . .

"Those who advocate the closing of the gates do so because they demand the subservience of all—even of those who disagree with them on principle—to their particular religious convictions. They seem to make nothing of the fact that they are not the only religionists who will visit the fair. Many Jews and nominal Christians, and a large number of no religious affiliations, have stock and interest in the Exposition, and the religious convictions of these people have a clear right to consideration. . . . . .

"If the happiness and welfare of the great majority of our people who are bound fast to the toilful daily task, confined to workshops during the week, are considered, the opening of the Exposition on Sunday can not be looked upon as a contradiction of the broad aims of religion. Look at the facts themselves. On Sunday the asphalted streets of our city swarm with thousands seeking the leafy avenues of park and the 'somber boscage of the wood.' Many pulpits have thundered, without success, against this, to them, so flagrant secularization of Sunday. The long Sunday bicycle-column never diminished. In the coming spring and summer this flood of humanity, speeding toward the suburban open, will be greater than at any time in the history of Buffalo. Will not the interests of humanity, of religion, of virtue, of morality be subserved if this outing-seeking concourse were diverted to the fair, where old and young may be inspired by the beauties of art, the achievement of science, and the wonderful creations of human ingenuity, where patriotism and reverence may be stimulated, and man's better nature quickened?"

The Truthseeker (New York, April 13), referring to the petition of the "American Sabbath Union" in behalf of closing the fair, counsels "liberals" everywhere to redouble their efforts, and to write to the director-general of the Exposition in favor of Sunday opening. It says:

"Of course the representatives of the Epworth League and the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. have signed the petition, and they count for so many; but they do not at all represent the bone and sinew, the brawn and brain, of the country. They represent only those women under the dominion of the ministers, the Sunday-school children who can not speak for themselves, and a lot of ignorant men who are tooled along by the church because of their inability to think at all. . . . . .

"The protest of the Sabbath Union is a gigantic piece of cheek. It describes the protesters as 'the citizens of Buffalo and the United States,' as tho all were present, when only between seven and eight hundred were really gathered in the church. It relates that Sunday opening would be in opposition to tradition—meaning of course Puritan tradition; that it would be opposed to the policy and custom of the general Government—forgetting that the general Government refused to contribute a dollar to the expense of the Exposition; that it would be a menace to the right of labor to have a holiday—the same old hypocritical chestnut, rotten all through; that many millions are praying that Buffalo will not so disgrace itself—forgetting to state that these praying millions are under no obligation to attend if it is against their convictions."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE example of Haeckel shows that it is not always easy to classify the religion of those whose faith is unfamiliar to us. An additional example of this sort is furnished by a Western journal, *The Rocky Mountain Magazine* (January). A Unitarian minister was lately entertained at the house of a lady of like faith. An Episcopalian woman-friend, prominent as a social leader, asked her if she had not found it difficult to get things for him to eat. "But why so?" queried the hostess. "Why? Because he is a Vegetarian, isn't he?" replied the Episcopalian. "No," said the lady somewhat hotly, "he is a Unitarian." "Well," triumphantly replied the other, "aren't they the same? Aren't Unitarians and Vegetarians just the same?"

THE Summer School of Theology of the Harvard Divinity School presents an interesting example of the growth of interdenominational sympathies. Among the lecturers will be Professor Palmer, of Harvard College, a Congregationalist; Professor Fenn, of the Harvard Divinity School, a Unitarian; Dr. Stone, professor of theology at Oberlin, a Methodist; Dean Hodges, of the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge; Associate Professor Kerby, of the department of Sociology of the Catholic University at Washington; Mr. Booker T. Washington, and United States Commissioner Carroll D. Wright. Among the students last year were 17 Congregationalists, 14 Universalists, 6 Baptists, 6 Unitarians, 3 Episcopalians, and 3 Methodists.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

IS INDIA DEFENSELESS?

THE report of the British parliamentary commission on Indian expenditure has precipitated considerable discussion in the House of Commons. In view of the ravages of the famine and the fact that a large proportion of the regular army heretofore stationed in India, and while there maintained at India's expense, is now serving with British colors in South Africa, the commission recommended that the British Government pay part of the cost of maintaining the Indian force, and, in addition, liberally increase the famine funds. Commenting on this, *The Daily News* (London) asks: "Why do we never let justice enter into our relations with India? We open our pockets to India when she starves; we enjoy the reflection of our imperial presence in the mirror of her wonderful civilization; we praise her and forget her and are sorry for her, as the mood takes us. When are we going to treat her with justice?"

The question of the apportionment of military expenditure between the home Government and India, continues *The Daily News*, is "the greatest and gravest of all." We quote further:

"In order to safeguard the country against Russia and the hill tribes on the one side, and to keep down sedition and religious turbulence on the other, we quarter an army of 76,000 English soldiers on India, and levy another army of 143,000 natives. The cost of this military establishment is about sixteen millions [of pounds] a year. . . . Now the question to which the country and Parliament ought to address itself is whether a great part of this army is not quartered in India under false pretenses of the most flagrant kind—quartered there, not for India's sake at all, but purely to suit the convenience of the imperial power. It so happens that this is no speculation depending on a nice balancing of hypotheses. At the present moment the army in India is below its normal complement by some 30,000 men, who are serving under the British colors in South Africa and China, and doing garrison duty at Singapore, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and other stations.

"There is no pretense that these thirty thousand men, who up to the time of their embarkation were being paid for by the Indian people, are engaged on anything but purely British service, nor have we seen one shred of evidence to show that the safety or tranquillity of India is in any way affected by their departure, or is likely to be affected by their return. . . . Why, then, in the name of common sense and common justice should these thirty thousand soldiers be quartered on the Indian exchequer when they return to India and cantonments? . . . It is indeed a bitter thought that India, who stands at our gate in silence and submission, scourged with plague, wasted with famine, bleeding under the blows of the rough West that can not comprehend her, should out of her want and misery be acting as paymaster for our troops."

Even with her large army, India, in the opinion of continental military critics, would be practically defenseless before a powerful invader. A German army officer, writing in the *St. Petersburger Zeitung*, declares that to put India in a proper state of military preparedness would "necessitate the making good the neglect of half a century." This, he fears, is impossible, as at the present time military expenses amount to $88,000,000, or twenty-five per cent. of the entire budget, and the impoverished country can hardly pay more. The forces of India are "respectable enough on paper," he says, but would not, in reality, amount to fifty per cent. of the figures published. Of the equipment he says:

"The troops are armed with an antiquated model of the Lee-Metford rifle. There are only nine cavalry regiments, partly armed with the obsolete Martini-Henry carbine. The artillery is the worst off of all arms of the service. The guns of all the field and horse artillery date back to the '80's, they are too heavy and there are not enough of them. India has sent many horses to South Africa, and is now dependent on Australian remounts. The much-advertised mountain-batteries are provided with ancient seven-pounder muzzle-loaders. It has long been an open secret that they are worthless, and, during the late Afridi war, they were wisely left at home. Of heavy artillery there are but four batteries, drawn by elephants; but three of these have antiquated muzzle-loaders and the fourth consists of four howitzers and two ordinary heavy guns. The 'siege park' is hopelessly obsolete."

None of the "so-called Sepoy army," says this writer, can be properly placed in the field, certainly neither the Bengal nor Madras divisions. The Punjab and Bombay armies are serviceable, but they have been greatly weakened for the benefit of the China expedition. In conclusion, we are told:

"The condition of the garrisons at Karachi, Rangoon, Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta is scandalous. The defenses are armed only with muzzle-loaders, and these fire black powder. The flooring of the hydraulic guns at Rangoon and Calcutta is so bad that no less an authority than Sir Charles Nairne, late inspector of artillery, said they would all be useless after an hour's fight. At Bombay and Karachi an attacking fleet could enter without opposition, as the batteries either could not reach the ships or would be forced to fire into the best portions of the city. India, it may be summed up, is at present practically defenseless."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DOES THE KAISER FEAR POPULAR REVOLUTION?

THE German Emperor has again become a topic of serious discussion in the European press, by reason of a recent speech at the formal dedication of the new Berlin barracks of the Alexander Grenadier Guard regiment. The Kaiser referred to the proximity of the barracks to the palace, and at least five more or less different versions of what he said have appeared in print. We quote the version given by the semi-official *Kreuz-Zeitung*:

"You are, therefore, so to speak, the body-guard of the Prussian King, and must be ready, day and night, to risk your lives in the trench, to spill your blood, if need be, for your king and his house. . . . If ever trying times should come again like those which this regiment has gone through, if ever this town should rise, as in 1848, against its king in disobedience and insubordination, then the Alexander Grenadiers will hasten to the protection of their king and, with their bayonets, soon teach the insolent a good lesson. . . . May valor, loyalty, and unquestioning obedience be the virtues which distinguish this regiment. Its deeds will then meet with the approval of me, its king and master."

At luncheon in the officers' mess-room immediately afterward the Emperor made another speech, in which he said (we quote again from the *Kreuz-Zeitung*):

"I have a firm conviction that the officers of this regiment will always prove equal to their responsibilities by educating the soldiers for the supreme moment when devotion to king and fatherland must be sealed with blood and life. This knowledge inspires me with the certainty that we shall always be the victors, even should we be surrounded by foes, and have to fight in a minority against superior numbers. For there is a mighty Ally, that is the eternal God in heaven, who was already on our side in the times of the Great Elector and the Great King!"

This was the Emperor's first public appearance after the attack on him by the Bremen lunatic, and this fact has deepened the impression made by his words in Germany and the rest of Europe. The Berlin press generally express astonishment. The *National Zeitung* (Liberal) declares it can not understand what current events induced the Emperor to refer to the revolution of 1848, and does not see any signs of His Majesty's needing a body-guard. Nobody in Berlin is thinking of a revolution, says the *Vossische Zeitung* (also Liberal); why, therefore, suggest such a thing? The *Tägliche Rundschau* (Radical) regrets

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that the Emperor dropped "words which will have a disastrous effect upon those hitherto loyal," and expresses a hope that he will not commit "faults which, on former occasions, have led to revolutions." The *Kölnische Zeitung* (usually believed to be officially inspired) blames the Kaiser for "throwing a new firebrand into party strife," and declares there is "no disposition anywhere to revolt." The Hanover *Courier* asserts that the Conservative press is trying to make political capital out of the Bremen assault. The pessimistic views of the Emperor, it declares further, "explain themselves in the light of authentic information that His Majesty's entourage are assiduously at work to convince him that the attempt was a deliberate crime, altho the Bremen court has not found the slightest confirmation of such a theory." The *Neuesten Nachrichten* (Berlin) connects the speech with the annual demonstrations of the Social Democrats and their press in honor of the Berlin citizens who fell in the street fighting on March 18, 1848, and demands for the Emperor the same right to express his opinion on the events of that year "as is arrogated for himself by the meanest demagog in the ranks of the social democracy." The viewpoint of the extreme radical journals is shown by *Simplicissimus*, the humorous paper of Berlin, which prints a large picture showing the "study

THE LATEST FLIRTATION.
EDWARD (England) and KUNIGUNDE (Germany).
—*Lustige Blätter.*

hour" of a Prussian regiment. "Tell me, Johann," says the lieutenant, "why should a soldier gladly give his life for the Emperor?" The reply is unexpected: "Yes, indeed, Herr Lieutenant, why *should* he?" The *Neues Wiener Journal* (pro-German) thinks that there must have been other causes for the speech than the attacks at Bremen and Breslau. Says this Viennese journal:

"What is it that has transformed the Kaiser's usually sanguine disposition into such bitter feeling? From the Scholastic Bill to the Lex Heinze, Emperor William had an opportunity to realize that, on the basis of German legislation, it is difficult to introduce reforms of an ultra-conservative character. In this, as in other items of their program, his government gave way either to popular pressure or to popular resistance. Have these circumstances left a sting behind because one or the other rejected scheme emanated from his personal initiative?"

Has the shaken authority of the crown which the Kaiser deplores, asks the *Neues Journal* further, been so evident recently that this crown is driven to seek protection in the barracks and behind the guns of the Life Guards? Is Berlin in a state of revolution? The journal concludes as follows:

"The Kaiser refers to the possibility of fresh rebellion with amazing imprudence and offensive doubt as to the loyalty of his capital. . . . These utterances, whether they be less or more emphatic than reported, betray such a curious misconception of historic developments, such a strange view of the relations between a constitutional ruler and his people who have a voice in their own destiny, that it is incomprehensible how impressions so at variance with facts can have entered the mind of a monarch with modern ideas such as Emperor William has repeatedly proved himself to be."

The French press find in the speech evidence that the Kaiser's mental condition is not sound. The occurrence shows the degenerate, remarks the *Temps* (Paris). The Emperor is, at any rate, a medievalist living out of his time, with his ideas of royalty by divine right. "Such apprehensions are not natural to the temperament of a well-balanced prince confident of his star." If only a passing fit of ill-humor, says the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), the matter can be passed by lightly; but perhaps the speech presages a campaign, a political program, looking to the restriction of popular liberty. "The Kaiser has surprised the world by seeing in comparatively simple experiences (which are a part of his trade, as the late King Humbert remarked, after an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate him) great general consequences which involve a new orientation of the domestic policy of Germany." The Emperor has often been out of *rapport* with his people, says the *Independance Belge* (Brussels). He has made a grave mistake and should withhold further confidence from his ill-advised advisers.

That the authority of the crown in Germany has declined is true, says *The Westminster Gazette* (London), but—

"It is not the sharp criticism of government measures that is to be blamed for it, but the Government itself. Even the extremest adherents of the 'king-by-the-grace-of-God' principle regard it nowadays as their right to criticize the acts of the monarch and his ministers. The times of blind and silent obedience have gone forever. Moreover, a difference is made involuntarily between an aged monarch like the late Emperor William, who reigned for thirty years with the greatest statesman of his time by his side, and a young monarch who ascended the throne long before his time."

The recent attacks on his person have affected the Emperor deeply, says *The Spectator* (London), and during his seclusion he has "doubtless revolved all the dangers he perceives to himself, his throne, and his country, and, with his strange habit of thinking aloud, he takes the whole world into his confidence. There can be little doubt, however, that public confidence in him is shaken, and there is some reason to apprehend that he may try to establish it by some great act, which can hardly be one of legislation. Most men are sensitive to any coldness among their friends, but William II. can not bear to feel that for the moment he has ceased to be worshiped."

There is great danger in suggesting revolution, says *The Daily Witness* (Montreal):

"He has been told that he must be prepared to accept the risks and accidents of his trade, as the late King Humbert of Italy described attempts on his life. But to blame the whole German people, loyal to him and devoted to the Fatherland as they most undoubtedly are, is petulant folly, to which the admonition to his guards that they must be ready to turn their bayonets on their fellow Germans for his sake, adds the darker suggestion that the Emperor and the people are, or will soon be, enemies, than which no idea could be worse for the army, for the people, for Germany, and for himself."

There is a growing opposition in Germany to "personal rule by a fixture," is the statement made in a recent article in the *Nation* (Berlin), written before the recent assault on the Emperor. We condense this article as follows:

"Neither the German nor the Prussian constitution guarantees that the sovereign should be a personal ruler. When properly interpreted, it may be fairly asked, Does the constitution admit of personal rule at all? The *Dresdener Nachrichten* [organ of the Saxon conservative nobles, and, therefore, strongly opposed to the Hohenzollerns] declares that 'the Reichstag must see to it that this purely personal rule ceases. Respect for the crown compels us to say as little as possible; but that little without

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fear.' It is generally realized that Germany and Prussia have outgrown absolutism, that even a genius like Frederick the Great would be compelled to desist from interfering directly with the administration of the laws. But what can be done to change our [German] governmental methods? It is not likely that the Kaiser is aware of the feeling against him. The fog that envelops all royal courts is too thick for that. If the Kaiser regards the *political* advisers of the crown as mistaken, they must resign. Perhaps others, more subservient, will be called to take their places in the cabinet. But these, too, must be taught their duty by public criticism. If public opinion would only make up its mind to give no quarter, no statesman worth his salt would be content henceforth to be the mere executor of personal rule."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DOES RUSSIA WISH WAR?

REASONS for a negative answer to this question are given by the Montreal *Herald*, and these reasons are summed up in the statement that it is not to Russia's interest to provoke war. Says *The Herald:*

"It would be overstating the case to say that she [Russia] can not afford to go to war, but it is quite certain that the penalty

HAUNTED!

—*Punch.*

that she would pay for provoking war would be out of all proportion to any possible advantage she could gain from the most favorable issue of the struggle. The fact is sometimes forgotten that the Russian Government is a gigantic corporation doing business on a scale of unexampled magnitude. In the words of the Russian *Journal of Financial Statistics*, the Russian state is the greatest economic unit on the face of the globe. This authority concedes that, as a nation and a country, Russia is far behind England in wealth and America in productiveness. But this does not prevent the Russian state standing alone in the magnitude of its business operations. As a land-owner it draws, according to the journal, an annual net profit of over twenty-three millions of dollars from its forests, mines, and agricultural property, while the land it has ceded to or purchased for the communities of ex-serfs brings it in over forty-one millions. As a constructor and purchaser of railways, it is building one of the longest lines in the world and works 20,300 miles of railway on its own account, the net profit on which is reckoned at over $68,000,000 a year. Besides being a capitalist and banker, the Russian state is a metallurgist and spirit merchant. Apart from its banking operations, the state treasury received in 1898 over $876,000,000 into its coffers, nearly $39,000,000 of which was revenue other than that received from taxation."

Poor harvests have affected the Russian money market unfavorably, tho De Witte hopes for a favorable turn in financial affairs of the nation in the near future. But, however that may be, remarks *The Herald*, "it is sufficiently obvious that the stability of the economic and financial system of Russia is far from being secure under ordinary conditions, and is hardly calculated to stand the pressure of a great foreign war."

BRITISH REFUSAL TO RECEIVE THE BOER PEACE DELEGATES.

EUROPEAN comment on the South African war is now chiefly directed to the refusal of the British Government to permit Messrs. Merriman and Sauer to appear before the bar of the House of Commons. These Boer delegates desired to present a petition, in general representing the views of the Afrikander Bond, with reference to the terms on which peace should be made; and requesting that, in any final settlement, the Dutch element be given equal governmental rights with the English, "lest the two white races suffer from permanent dissensions." The Government's rejection of the petition was, says *The Standard* (London), "what it should have been: an absolute refusal of an unjustifiable demand." The "most extraordinary generosity of the terms offered to a beaten foe," and rejected, has not, continues *The Standard*, impressed the enemy nor the Opposition in England. They must have another lesson. It says further: "All we can say is that we are quite sincere in our determination to give all South Africa the privilege of Responsible Government in due course of time. But of the fitting season we ourselves must be the arbiters. It will depend on circumstances—on the pacification of the country, on the character of the new population, and on the temper of the Dutch. Firm and just, but still autocratic, rule is all we are entitled to promise for the present." These delegates from a disloyal organization, says *The Times* (London), asked leave to usurp the position of arbitrators—"a position which sovereign states have shrunk from attempting to assume"—and very properly they were not heard. This petition was the substance of the Boer demands before the war, says *The Morning Post* (London), and it will attract the sympathy of those only who, from the beginning, have been "opposed to the policy of this country and in favor of that of its enemies." The delegates, continues *The Post*, have one good quality:

"They are not lacking in effrontery, for their political careers have been spent in the effort to make British Government impossible in South Africa; their crowning success would have been the victory of the Boers in the present war; yet they have come to this country to try to deprive Great Britain of the fruits of her victory and to render as difficult as possible the future peace of South Africa. In their efforts for this end they rely on the help of that group of British politicians which in every international crisis of our time has found right and justice on the enemy's side. Messrs. Merriman and Sauer have their uses, of which just now the most valuable is that their presence may help British voters to distinguish between two different classes of politicians at home."

The Liberal and the other Opposition journals hold that the refusal to hear the delegates was a grave tactical blunder on the part of the Government. The Government's decision, says *The Speaker* (London), is more than discourtesy to the colonies represented; "it is supreme political folly." The Dutch colonists have had little reason, it thinks, to retain any confidence in British justice as exhibited in the colony. Was it wise policy to shatter their lingering confidence in British justice at home?

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The delegates had a perfect right says *The Daily News* (London), which thoughtful, liberty-loving Englishmen everywhere will admit, to lay the Dutch view fully before the one tribunal which is supreme throughout the British empire, the high court of Parliament. It is not Mr. Merriman and Mr. Sauer who are in question; it is the unity and integrity of the empire. The matter concerns the terms of peace; but the body to which these gentlemen would have applied if it had jurisdiction, namely, the Legislative Assembly at the Cape, can not receive such a petition. The British House of Commons is the proper, and the only proper body to address. If the Government had been astute, it would have remembered the precedents for granting such requests. Against the Quebec bill of 1791, which established the constitution of Canada, two petitions were presented, and in both instances the petitioners were heard. The case of Mr. Roebuck is more recent. He lost his seat in the House of Commons at the general election of 1837; but in 1838 he addressed the House below the bar against Lord John Russell's bill to suspend the constitution of Lower Canada. Against suspending the constitution of Jamaica in 1839, as the constitution of Cape Colony has been suspended now, Mr. Burge spoke for the House of Assembly, and Sergeant Merewether for the people of Jamaica.

There is one precedent, however, upon which *The News* hopes the Government will not lay too much stress. This occurred just before the American war of independence;

"On the 14th of March, 1774, a petition was read to the House of Commons from William Bollan, agent for the council of Massachusetts. But the House rejected it with contempt. Benjamin Franklin was heard in the same cause, not before the House of Commons, but before the Privy Council. He was attacked with extreme virulence by the solicitor-general, Sir Alexander Wedderburn, afterward Lord Loughborough, of whom Junius said that there was something about him which even treachery would not trust. The privy councilors present, except Lord North, roared with laughter. Franklin wore a suit of spotted velvet. He was a careful man, and he kept that suit. But he did not wear it again until he signed, in 1778, the treaty with France which recognized the independence of the United States."

The imperialism of a Chamberlain, says the *Temps* (Paris), arguing in the same vein as the British Liberal journals, has changed the wise policy of the empire:

"It would be dangerous, unworthy of the British metropolis, according to this imperialism, to hear the views of the race which is in the majority in South Africa. Messrs. Merriman and Sauer, but yesterday ministers of the crown in the Schreiner cabinet, are looked upon with suspicion, almost as enemies. The South African League, the instrument of Anglo-Saxon insolence, has launched the bolt of excommunication against the great majority of the colonists of the Cape. [The *Temps* here refers to the fact that the South African League sent a demand to Parliament that the Boer delegates be not heard.] The ministry has bowed to this body, and has refused a hearing to the representatives of an entire race. . . . But the imperialistic counselors of Edward VII. should remember Benjamin Franklin and the Nemesis of History."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROPEAN OPINION OF THE CAPTURE OF AGUINALDO.

EUROPEAN comment on the capture of Aguinaldo is brief, and, almost without exception, is to the effect that General Funston's method violated the spirit, if not the letter, even of the rule that everything is fair in war. Some things are not fair even in war, says the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), and one of these is forgery. Funston's act was contemptible. Quite American and therefore hypocritical, is the verdict of the *St. Petersburger Zeitung*. Treachery, contemptible treachery, says the *Epoca* (Madrid). Essentially dishonorable, declares the *Petite République* (Paris). A perpetual shame to the American republic, comments the *Lanterne* (Paris). The white man has had to bend very low in order to get the burden on his shoulders, says *The Guardian* (Manchester), which continues:

"There have been more wicked wars than this on the liberties of the Filipinos, but never a more shabby war. It is nearly three years since the Americans, having gone to war with Spain for the liberties of Cuba, decided that it was their manifest destiny to deprive the Filipinos of their liberties. This was called taking up the white man's burden. For some time the Americans quite honestly believed that they were doing rather a noble, self-denying thing; but the cant phrases of three years ago are worn threadbare. Had Aguinaldo been captured in some spirited action in the field, American interest in the war might have revived. As it is, it was effected by a piece of sharp practise thoroughly in keeping with the rest of the war. Of all that curious mixture of sentiments, noble and ignoble, out of which the war with the Filipinos sprang, only the element of hypocrisy seems to have retained its original vigor."

As meaning the end of the war, the news of the capture is welcome, says *The Saturday Review* (London); but for Aguinaldo himself, "whose capture was effected by a gross act of treachery," there must be general sympathy. It adds:

"He gave the Americans invaluable assistance in the capture of Manila and in the previous maneuvers. He proved a faithful ally until, partly owing to a change of policy at Washington, partly to want of tact in American generals, war suddenly broke out between the allies on February 2, 1899. It is inevitable to compare the tactics successfully employed by Aguinaldo to those of De Wet. De Wet is probably the finer general, Aguinaldo the finer character. His proclamations were model expressions of statesmanlike and broad-minded policy, and considering his antecedents he proved himself singularly humane. He possessed, moreover, a genius for inspiring the scattered tribes with his own enthusiasm for the freedom which was promised him."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AMERICAN CAPITAL IN CANADA.

IN view of the bitter criticism of the United States and of things American which comes so frequently from the Canadian press, it should be noted that the part played by American enterprise and capital in the Dominion is generally recognized by the more thoughtful journals of Canada. *The Canadian Manufacturer* (Toronto) declares that Canada must more and more turn to her Southern neighbor for the capital she needs. Speaking of the resources of the Dominion in the way of wood for paper pulp, this journal says that the promoters in this industry are all looking to the United States for capital. It is the same in other industries, continues *The Manufacturer*:

"It was in the United States that most of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company's issue of $15,000,000 was underwritten last year. It is in New York and Philadelphia that a million dollars is being obtained for the new steel-works at Collingwood, Ont. To the United States Mr. Clergue [president of the new Algoma Central Railroad] has hitherto looked for the vast sums required for his undertaking, tho he is now in England, presumably to sell the bonds of his road. If we are ever to get the power developed at Niagara Falls, it must be by the aid of American enterprise, if not actual American capital."

When you come to think of it, says *The Herald*, also of Montreal, Americans have had a good deal to do and to say in the development of our resources; and it proceeds to put the case as follows:

"Who bought the claims for mines of our prospectors in British Columbia? The Americans!

"Who sold them to the Canadians afterward, pocketing fat profits? The Americans!

"Who have developed our wood-pulp trade? The Americans!

"Who sold us the wonderful Stanley mine? The Americans!

"Who started the iron industry in Sydney, Cape Breton? The Americans!

"Who pocket the millions therefrom? The Americans!

"Who is the moving spirit at Sault Ste. Marie? An American!

"Who has obtained elevator privileges from our harbor commissioners? Americans!

"Who fails to build elevators, and thereby helps Buffalo? Americans!

"Who will gobble our meat export trade? The Americans!

"Who have bought all our petroleum wells? The Americans!

"Who was called to reorganize our Grand Trunk Railway? An American!

"What architects get the work for our largest and finest buildings? Americans!

"Who are quickest to appreciate and employ our smartest young men? Americans!"

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CURRENT POETRY.

The Way of the World.

By ARTHUR KETCHUM.

This is the way of all the world,
The law of change and chance,—
That one there is whose lot's to pipe,
That other folk may dance;

That one must wear the shining gem
Another died to bring;
That he who makes the lilting song
Has not the heart to sing.

—In April *New England Magazine.*

The Bluebird.

By MADISON CAWEIN.

From morn till noon upon the window-pane
The tempest tapped with rainy finger-nails,
And all the afternoon the boisterous gales
Beat at the door with furious feet of rain.
The rose,—near which the fleur-de-lis lay slain,—
Like some red wound dripped by the garden rails,
On which the sullen slug left silvery trails.
Meseemed the sun would never shine again.
Then in the drench, long, loud, and full of cheer.—
A skyey herald tabarded in blue,—
A bluebird bugled . . . and at once a bow
Was bent in heaven, and I seemed to hear
God's sapphire spaces crystallizing through
The strataed clouds in azure tremolo.

—In April *Lippincott's.*

The South Wind.

By MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

Wind that sings of the dreamy South
When the pale first blossoms woo the bee,
Wind that flings from a golden mouth
Tender sprays of the summer sea,
Wind that keeps for us light and bloom,
That cradles the bird in the tree-top nest,
Wind that sleeps in the lilac's plume,
Of the winds of heaven we love thee best.

Over the springing wheat-fields pass,
And over the small home gardens fare,
Evermore bringing to grain and grass
And the flowers thy breath of blessing rare.
Give us the cup of thy wine to taste,
O wind of the South, so strong and fleet!
Never a drop of its joy to waste,
In the days of the springtime coy and sweet.

—In April *Woman's Home Companion.*

How the Spring Came to Pierrot.

By BLISS CARMAN.

Look, love, how the woods are all misty
With purple and gray!
And the soft mellow wind has a touch
Of enchantment to-day.

There is rain in the air, and a magic
Unloosing of bonds—
A glad putting forth of new life,
An unfolding of fronds.

Whence come these old exquisite ardors
In crimson and green,
That walk through the valley and quicken
The life that has been?

Whence come these old exquisite fervors
In yellow and blue,
That touch the frail flowers, and waken
Their beauty anew?

Whence come these old passionate raptures
In whistle and trill,
That open the gates of the morning
By meadow and hill?

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WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT	*Hon. John Bigelow*
WAN TSZE-KING	*Elia W. Peattie*
COMPROMISE HALL	*Hervey White*
A MISTAKEN PHILANTHROPIST	*Carroll Watson Rankin*
THE PIPER GIRL	*Mabel N. Thurston*
SMILEY HEWITT AND THE PRAIRIE-WOLF,	*John R. Spears*
ROUSING UP OF THE MISSES JENNINGS,	*Margaret Johnson*
YOUNG CONTRIBUTORS AND EDITORS	*W. D. Howells*
A CLOG IN THE MACHINE	*H. S. Canfield*
UNEXPECTED SPORT	*C. A. Stephens*
THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION	*E. W. Frentz*
BLIND BARNEY	*Samuel S. Sherman*
CHRIS FARRINGTON: ABLE SEAMAN	*Jack London*
NOBODY'S TIM	*Elizabeth Stuart Phelps*
GOOD MANNERS AND DIPLOMACY	*Hon. W. R. Day*

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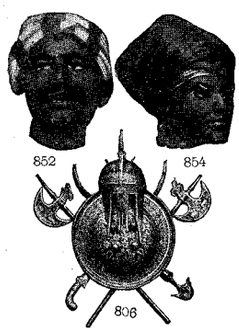

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Whence come to the house of the spirit
Love, daring, desire,
To knock at the door—bid the inmate
Awake and aspire?

My heart never questions a moment
What April may bring,
But only cries, after long patience,
"Pierrot, it is Spring!"

—The Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post.*

PERSONALS.

An Actress in the Early 50's.—Many and varied were the experiences of an actress fifty years ago. Stage appurtenances were crude, and historical settings, where they were required, were not accurate in detail. Distances between points were long, travel was tedious, and engagements were uncertain. When Mrs. Anne Hartley Gilbert came to America in 1849, she and Mr. Gilbert jointly received sixteen dollars a week. Writing in *Scribner's Magazine* (February), Mrs. Gilbert says:

"Of course in those days living was much cheaper all over the country, and in a frontier town, as Milwaukee was then, we could be very comfortable on our eight dollars apiece. Everything was most simple. Our rooms were up an outside stair, and at the head of the stair was a sort of little wash-up place. All the houses were light frame affairs, and altho we were fairly near to the theater, and so in the center of the town, there was no pretence of a sidewalk beyond a narrow plank walk, and cows and pigs were to be met with on equal terms. We got into the way of carrying a lantern, when we went back and forth at night, for those who have never tried can have no idea how huge and terrifying a cow can seem when met snddenly in the dark."

Actors had to work continually, to be prepared in the parts assigned to them. Mrs. Gilbert thus describes the routine:

"We would get our Monday part on the Saturday, and that gave us all day Sunday for study; but for the rest of the week we would get the Tuesday part on the Monday, have perhaps a bit of Monday afternoon and Monday night after the performance, for study, have a rehearsal on Tuesday morning, play the part on Tuesday night, and then begin work on another part for Wednesday night. A different play every night was the rule. 'Runs' were unknown; an entire week of one play was an unusual success, and possible only in big centers. Sometimes, when we were not quite sure of ourselves, we would take our lines along and study them between the acts, or during our waits. Our call would come, and we would tuck the parts just anywhere, usually under the slender woodwork of the wings; we called it 'winging the parts.' Then, if the scene were shifted, the parts would be whisked out of sight and reach, and there would be a great flutter and outcry!"

The Knowing Bee.—"Bees are very intelligent," commented the Great Scientist. "We have reason to believe they can count as high as ten." "Yes, indeed," added the Common Person, "and I have often heard of the spelling-bee."—*Baltimore American.*

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Obliging.—The following letter was forwarded to a board-school teacher by the parent of one of his pupils: "Please excus Frank staying home. He had the meesles to oblige his father."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Difference.—BOY: "Is this instrument called a fiddle or a violin?"

PROFESSOR: "Ven I blay it it is a violin. Ven you blay it it's a fiddle."—*Tit-Bits.*

He Wants News.—HEWITT: "No news is good news.

JEWETT: "That may be; but if you are a reporter you can't make your city editor believe it."—*Brooklyn Life.*

At Their Mercy.—SUBBUBS (in great glee): "Shout with joy, Mary! Celebrate!"

MRS. SUBBUBS: "I guess you're going crazy, aren't you? We've had new cooks before, you know."

SUBBUBS: "Yes, I know, but this one had her pocket picked on the train, coming out, and lost both her purse and return ticket."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Limitations.—"Why can't a man's nose be longer than eleven inches?" "Oh, if it were over twelve it would be a foot."—*Yale Record.*

Triumph.—ALGY: "Congwatulate me! The ambition of me life is wealized!"

MAMIE: "Is it possible?"

ALGY: "Yes; I'm to lead a cotillon!"—*Puck.*

A Dangerous Animal.—FIRST TRAMP: "Gee but dat dog is savage!"

SECOND TRAMP: "You bet! If he got hold of us dere wouldn't be enough of us left to ketch de hydrophoby."—*Puck.*

New Tricks.—WIMBLETON: "Hello, old man, have you taught your dog any new tricks lately?"

QUIMBLETON: "Yes; I've been teaching him to eat out of my hand. He ate a big piece out of it yesterday."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Twentieth-Century Episode!—FREDDIE (who has been brought up with a pianola, rushing frantically upstairs from the drawing-room): "Oh! Mamma, mamma! There's a man downstairs playing the piano with his *hands!*"—*Life.*

Eternal Vigilance.—BROWN: "That's a handsome umbrella you've got there, Robinson."

ROBINSON: "Yes."

BROWN: "About what does it cost to carry an umbrella like that?"

ROBINSON: "Eternal vigilance."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Thankful Spirit.—TEACHER: "Johnny, can you tell me anything you have to be thankful for in the past year?"

JOHNNY (without hesitation): "Yessur."

TEACHER: "Well, Johnny, what is it?"

JOHNNY: "Why, when you broke your arm you couldn't lick us for two months."—*Harlem Life.*

Where He Finished His Love Letter.—Herr Schneider, a well-known and energetic, but unfortunately short-sighted, pedagog in Berlin, wrote a long letter to his adored Helen one evening a short while ago in the Café Bauer, and on arriving home wished to inclose his photograph with the same before sending it off. There, to his astonishment, he preceived that a considerable part of the letter was missing, which was by no means a little odd, as Herr S—— could only recollect having used one sheet and having put the same forthwith in his pocket. Muse as much as he might he could in no way solve this mystery,

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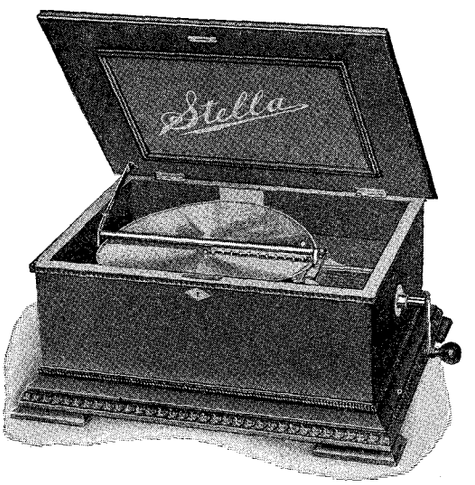

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We regard the Stella Grand as a very superior music box, both in power, sweetness and expression, and very closely resembling the piano.—WILLIAM W. WENDOVER, Maverick, N. Y.

The quality of tone of the Stella exceeds everything I ever heard in a music box, and my judgment coincides with the judgment of everyone I know who has heard it. F. C. AUSTEN, Bankers' Life Assn., Des Moines, Iowa.

We are well pleased with the Stella; several of the neighbors have been in to hear it play, and all think it the finest music they ever heard.—Mrs. W. H. THORNBERRY, Seneca, Kansas.

I can simply say that I am greatly pleased. Yes, more than delighted with the Stella. It is far beyond my expectation, and I much prefer it to the other kind of music boxes. I have entertained a number of my friends already with the sweet melodies that it rendered. They all pronounce the Stella very fine. I will recommend it highly to any who think of purchasing the music box. Miss SUE L. ROGERS, Mt. Holly, N. J.

. . . . As regards the favor with which the music box is held I can say that there has never been anything like it in this place, a great many of our friends declaring that they can, since listening to the music, appreciate and understand more fully, and remember so much better some concerts that they have traveled 100 to 150 miles to hear.—JOHN DOUGHERTY, The Haydenville Mining & Manufacturing Co., Haydenville, O.

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which will preserve its contents in the very *hottest fire?* Write for pamphlet and our new 140-page illustrated Safe catalogue.

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We have no agents, we sell direct to consumer; we deliver free; we warrant every razor to be precisely what we say it is, and have but one price. Our pamphlet, "All About Good Razors," will be mailed to any address upon request.

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Use the Improved Washburne Patent Cuff Holders. They cannot slip. Instantly released. By mail, 20 cents the pair. Catalogue of scarf holders and other novelties made with Washburne Fasteners, Free.

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and after an assiduous search he finally made his way back to the café and asked the waiter if a piece of paper had been found on the table at which he had been seated, and which was then occupied by several jolly young students.

The waiter answered in the negative, and they both began searching for the missing letter.

"I say, what are you looking for?" asked one of the young students, looking up from something he had just been reading.

"My letter! My letter!" answered Herr S——.

"Are you the Herr Ambrosius Schneider with the 'everlasting love' and the 'overflowing heart'——?"

"How do you know——?"

"Oh, its all right. Why, here's the rest of your letter; you've finished it off on the marble top of the table."—*Tit-Bits.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

CHINA.

April 15.—It is announced in Berlin that the United States has proposed to the powers to limit the Chinese indemity to $200,000,000, coupled with the condition that payment be immediate; a Shanghai despatch says that the court is preparing to remove to Siang-Yang, in the Yang-tse province.

April 16.—The palace of the Empress in Peking, headquarters of Count von Waldersee, is burned, and General Schwartzkopf perishes in the flames.

April 20.—The funeral of General Schwartzkopf takes place at Peking; General Chaffee and his staff are present.

April 21.—A Chinese force of Boxers and robbers attacks a company of Punjab infantry near Ning-fu, killing a British major.

SOUTH AFRICA.

April 17.—A Blue Book on the South African war, containing despatches and correspondence from Sir Alfred Milner, is issued in London; the report is a most gloomy one.

April 18.—General Kitchener reports some minor successes in the Transvaal and Orange River "Colony."

April 19.—Boers ambush a party of British lancers in South Africa, killing a lieutenant and three men.

April 21.—Lord Kitchener reports the capture of about one hundred Boers, and much live stock and ammunition.

April 22.—General De Wet is reported to be near Kronstadt, with demoralized forces; a Boer force captures and wrecks a train near Molteno.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

April 15.—The return of Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry to the Lyceum stage in "Coriolanus" draws an enthusiastic welcome from a London audience.

An Italian punitive expedition bombards the palace of the Sultan of Mijertain, Somaliland, and captures his son.

A number of Russian cities are in a practical state of siege during the Easter holidays, Cossacks patrolling the streets and public assemblages being forbidden.

April 17.—At the confirmation of Bishop Ingram in St. Mary le Bow Church, London, a scene is created by John Kensit, the anti-ritualist agitator.

April 18.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's budget, presented to the British Parliament, reveals a deficit of $53,000,000; the Chancellor asks permission to borrow $60,000,000 and proposes a system of taxation and of duties on various articles.

Diet for Rheumatism.

The Way to Get the Quickest and Surest Relief and Cure.

For eighteen years we have been studying causes and effects in the human system, and will be glad to give, *without cost*, the result of our experiments.

Food has a direct bearing upon the system, and upon medicine taken to cure disease. Proper food is absolutely essential to accomplish a cure. "What to eat, and what not to eat," should be considered by every one where there is uric acid in the system. Medicine will absolutely fail in its effect unless certain foods are refrained from. We can tell you the diet best suited to your case if you will tell us your symptoms and the disease from which you suffer. This is absolutely without cost if you will send a two-cent stamp for reply.

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KREMENTZ

ONE PIECE COLLAR BUTTON

Has the name "Krementz" stamped on the back, showing quality, whether solid or plate, as our plate outwears some solid buttons. Beware of imitations. You get a new one without charge in case a genuine **Krementz** button is damaged from any cause. Special styles for Ladies' Shirt Waists and Children's Dresses. Sold by all jewelers. **The Story of a Collar Button** free on request.

KREMENTZ & CO.
63 Chestnut St., Newark, N.J.

SAVE IN FUEL BREATHE PURE AIR

Let your furnace go out when you have put in a Jackson Ventilating Grate. It will thoroughly heat and ventilate an entire house of moderate size during Spring and Fall with one-half the fuel consumed by your furnace or steam heater. The

JACKSON VENTILATING GRATE

can be fitted into any ordinary fire-place and burns either coal, wood or gas.

Write at once for catalogue "D."

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ALLEN'S ANTISEPTIC CORN PLASTER *cures corns.* To prove it I will mail *free plaster* to any one. Send name and address — no money.

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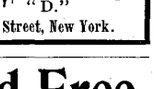
If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

NEVER SLIPS OR TEARS NO STITCHING IN THE ELASTIC EVERY PAIR WARRANTED

THE BUTTON THAT REVOLUTIONIZED THE HOSE SUPPORTER BUSINESS



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The Kaiser issues a decree congratulating the Reichsbank on reaching a successful termination of its twenty-five years' existence.

April 19.—The situation in Bulgaria is reported to be critical, and the Premier summons Prince Ferdinand from the Riviera for a conference.

Remarks of the Italian admiral Canevaro at Toulon regarding a Continental alliance against "America, Africa, and Asia" arouse comment in London.

April 20.—Sir Thomas Lipton's cup-challenging yacht, *Shamrock II*, is successfully launched at Dumbarton, Scotland.

The salon of the National Society of Fine Arts is opened by President Loubet at Paris.

The "Mad Mullah," with forty thousand troops, is reported at Lassidar; British and Abyssinian forces are preparing to check his advance.

April 21.—A new Chilian cabinet is formed, Auguste Owego Luco being Foreign Minister.

The Rev. James Chalmars and the Rev. Oliver Tompkins are killed by natives in New Guinea.

Domestic.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

April 15.—General A. C. McClurg, head of the book publishing corporation of A. C. McClurg & Co., dies in St. Augustine.

The American Social Science Association opens its annual session in Washington, D.C.

April 16.—A strike is threatened in the plant of the American Sheet Steel Company at McKeesport, Pa., but is amicably settled.

April 17.—Senators Proctor and Clarke confer with the President on the situation in Cuba, declaring their belief that the Platt amendment will ultimately be accepted.

April 18.—The opinions of Justice Gray in the divorce cases decided by the United States Supreme Court are made public; these decisions arouse wide comment and some consternation among those interested.

The War Department makes public a despatch from General MacArthur, saying that press reports of the commissary frauds at Manila were grossly exaggerated.

The campaign against Tammany in New York is begun by meeting of anti-Tammany Democrats and the Citizens Union.

Mayor Van Wyck vetoes the new charter bill for New York, and sends to Albany a long message giving his reasons.

April 19.—John A. Kasson severs his official connection with the State Department as special reciprocity commissioner.

The annual meeting of the American Social Science Association in Washington ends with the election of officers and reading of papers.

April 20.—The War Department decides that it will not be necessary, under present conditions, to recruit the army to the maximum authorized strength of 100,000 men.

The President appoints William M. Jenkins governor of Oklahoma.

Great damage is done by floods in Pittsburg and vicinity; the loss is estimated at between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000.

Lord Pauncefote presents his new credentials as ambassador of Great Britain to President McKinley.

April 21.—Further havoc is caused by floods in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Massachusetts.

Minister Wu prepares an elaborate memorial, for submission to his Government, containing suggestions for an enlightened and progressive policy in China.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

April 15.—*Cuba:* The Cuban constitutional convention names a commission of five delegates to visit Washington and confer with the President.

April 17.—*Philippines:* Correspondence of the

For Indigestion,

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. GREGORY DOYLE, Syracuse, N. Y., says: "I have frequently prescribed it in cases of indigestion and nervous prostration, and find the result so satisfactory that I shall continue it."

THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR BOOK for 1900, is announced on the first page of this week's LITERARY DIGEST. It is a handsome volume of about 900 royal octavo pages, a veritable encyclopædia for the year 1900, and an invaluable addition to any of the general encyclopædias. Every LITERARY DIGEST reader should take advantage of the offer made in the advertisement of Dodd, Mead & Company.

You will take a Pianola to Your Summer Cottage

Why not purchase one now and have the benefit of it during the time you still remain in town?

The Presence of a Pianola in the Home Enables you and every member of your household to play upon the piano even if you literally do not know one note from another—not only one or two selections, but every piece of music ever written for the pianoforte. Grand and light opera, Liszt's Rhapsodies, Sousa's marches, Strauss waltzes, and the latest rag-time hits are practically "on you fingers' ends." You have all the pleasure of hand playing because you control the expression, which is the soul of music.

The spontaneity with which the public has recognized the special value of the Pianola in the country home appears like mental telegraphy. This entertainer is considered a necessity in every well-equipped Summer Home. Have you considered the Pianola question in relation to *your* Summer Home? It would pay you to look into this matter now. The demand for Pianolas during the month of May a year ago reached such proportions that we were considerably embarrassed in supplying instruments in woods to match pianos, and in many instances we were obliged to delay shipment.

The price of the Pianola is $250

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The Pianola being placed in position to play upright piano. The Pianola does not injure the piano in any way. Its felt-covered fingers rest upon the piano keys and strike the notes in the proper relation one to another as indicated on the music-sheet. Estimate for yourself the profit and pleasure the Pianola would bring you in a SINGLE year.

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Our unique method of selling may interest you. Where no dealer sells our pianos we sell direct; practically bring our large Boston establishment, Factory and Warerooms to your door. We will quote you our lowest prices, explain our Easy Pay System, as available in the most remote village in the United States as if you lived in Boston or New York. More than this, if our careful selection of a piano fails to please you, in other words, if you don't want it after seeing and trying it, it returns to us and we pay railroad freights both ways. We solicit correspondence.

IVERS & POND PIANO CO.,
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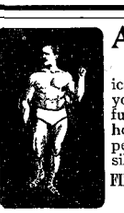
A book of 100 catch problems. Real brain ticklers. Mailed for 10 cents stamps. Home Supply Co., D60-132 Nassau Street, N. Y. N. B.—Just out. **KNOTS.** Can you untie 'em? 10 cts.



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GRAND TRAVERSE BAY, MICH.

Has one of the finest Hotels in Northern Michigan, **Every room faces the Water. Only sand bathing beach** in Northern Michigan. **Fine fishing** 40 to 100 lb. catches daily. **New Hotel**, Modern, **New Furniture, Fine Table, Reasonable Rates. Wind comes** over the water from every direction. **No Hay Fever.** Write **FRED GIDDINGS**, care of **Hotel Giddings, Lawton, Mich.**

QUISISANA Nature Cure Sanitarium, (Here you will grow well) Asheville, N. C. A quiet family Sanitarium, surrounded by 300 acres of woods and lawns. Half mile from depot and post-office. Complete hydro-*therapeutic treatment. Massage, electricity, Swedish movements.* First genuine air baths in U. S. Head Physician, Dr. WALTER SEIFERT.

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Filipino General Norriel is captured in Luzon; the natives maintain a stubborn resistance in the island of Cebu.

April 19.—Aguinaldo issues an address to the Filipino people urging submission, and assuring them of liberty under American authority; General MacArthur orders the release of a thousand prisoners.

April 20.—*Philippines:* Aguinaldo's peace manifesto is regarded as a very important step in the pacification of the Philippines; a provisional native government is established in the island of Bohol.

Cuba: General Wood and the delegates of the Cuban constitutional convention sail from Havana.

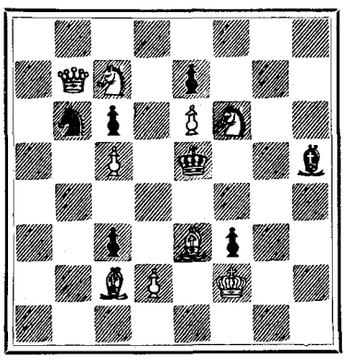
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 553.

By E. VARAIN.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

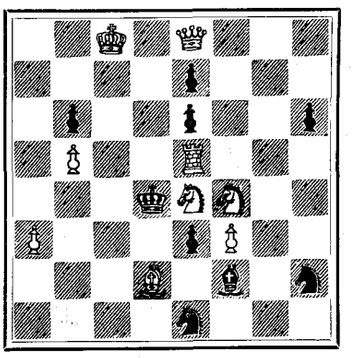
White mates in two moves.

Problem 554.

By V. SCHIFFER.

Third Prize, *Nuova Rivista* Tourney.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 547.

R—K 3.

No. 548.

1. B—B 4 / K x R
2. Q—K 8 ch / K—B 4
3. Kt—R 6, mate

2. ..... / K—B 6
3. Q—B 6, mate

THE BLAINE-CONKLING TRUCE

An absorbing chapter of inside political history, telling of the secret magnanimity that marked the behavior of two open enemies at a great crisis in their lives.

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Charles Emory Smith
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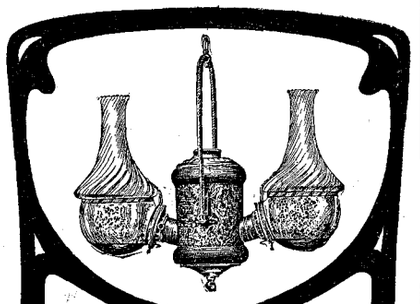

THE ANGLE LAMP
The Light That Never Fails

should be in every home, but it should be there particularly during the warmer months, when its comparatively little heat, proves a genuine comfort. It is used during the summer in many places where other lights are impossible, and hundreds of

SUMMER HOMES

throughout the country are equipped with it throughout. It never smokes, smells, or gets out of order, is as brilliant as gas or electricity, and burns for eighteen cents per month. Thousands are in use, giving the very best satisfaction. Our Catalogue W shows all styles from $1.80 up, and is sent on request.

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About "Blood Purifiers" and "Tonics."

Every drop of blood, every bone, nerve and tissue in the body can be renewed in but one way, and this is, from wholesome food properly digested. There is no other way and the idea that a medicine in itself can purify the blood or supply new tissues and strong nerves is ridiculous and on a par with the fold-rol that dyspepsia or indigestion is a germ disease or that other fallacy, that a weak stomach which refuses to digest food can be made to do so, by irritating and inflaming the bowels by pills and cathartics.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets cure indigestion, sour stomach, gas and bloating after meals because they furnish the digestive principles which weak stomachs lack, and unless the deficiency of pepsin and diastase is supplied it is useless to attempt to cure stomach trouble by the use of "tonics," "pills" and "cathartics" which have absolutely no digestive power, and their only effect is to give a temporary stimulation.

One grain of the active principle in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 3,000 grains of meat, eggs and similar foods and experiments have shown that they will do this in a glass bottle at proper temperature, but of course are more effective in the stomach.

There is probably no remedy so universally used as Stuart's Tablets because it is not only the sick and ailing, but well people who use them at every meal to insure perfect digestion and assimilation of the food.

People who enjoy fair health take Stuart's Tablets as regularly as they take their meals, because they want to keep well. Prevention is always better than cure and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do both; they prevent indigestion and they remove it where it exists. The regular use of one or two of them after meals will demonstrate their merit and efficiency better than any other argument.

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1.		2. R—K 6		3. Rx P, mate
K—Kt 3		K x Kt		
		.....		Q x P, mate
		2. K—B 4		3.
1.		2. R x B ch		3. Q—K 8, mate
B x B		K—K 3		
		.....		Q—Kt 8, mate
		2. K—Kt 3		3.
1.		2. R—K 5 ch		3. Q x P, mate
B—Kt 3		P x R (must)		
1.		2. R—K 6!		3. Q—Q B 8, mate
B x Kt		K x R		
		.....		Q—R 7, mate
		2. B x R		3.
		.....		Q x P, mate
		2. Other		3.
1.		2. Q x B ch		3. Q—Q 5, mate
Other		K x R (must)		

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; Dr. J. H. Stebbins, Geneva, N. Y.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; E. S. Wood, Honey Grove, Tex.; G. H. Rising, Homer, Mich.; W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.; A. S. Ormsby, Emmetsburg, Ia.; P. A. Towne, West Edmeston, N. Y.; L. H. R., Bennington, Vt.; S. W. Shaw, Midnapore, Can.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; N. L. G., Colgate University; F. F. Carroll, Aiken, S. C.; L. A. Gouldie.

547 (only): R. R. Jokisch, Bluff Springs, Ill.; Thrift and McMullen, Madison, Va.; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; H. M. Coss, Cattaraugus, N. Y.; G. Middleton, Savannah, Ga.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ia.; S. S. Dunham, Washington, D. C.; W. Hyde, Brooklyn; U. Naylor, Mason City, Ill.; G. H. Wallace, Wolfeville, N. S.

548 (only): M. Chamberlin, Cody, Wy.; W. L. Allendorf, Sandusky, O.; R. H. Renshaw, Boyce, Va.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; W. E. Fleming, Smith Center, Kan.

Comments (547): "Fine"—M. W. H.; "Very pleasing"—M. M.; "Interesting variety of mates"—W. W.; "Well adjusted"—G. D.; "Shows a master's hand"—A K.; "Fine variations"—J. H. S.; "The pinning arrangements somewhat indicate the key"—W. R. C.

(548): "Excellent"—M. W. H.; "Commendable for depth, dignity, and difficultness"—I. W. B.; "Certainly a fine composition"—M. M.; "Enjoyable, tho easy"—W. W.; "Subtle"—G. D.; Deep and difficult"—A K.; "Admirable; a gem"—J. H. S.; "An interesting example of this master"—W. R. C.; "Best of all"—E. S. W.; "I like a problem that appears to give Black a good fighting chance"—G. H. R.; "Full of most interesting variations"—F. F. C.

It is worthy of note that several solvers got 548 and failed with 547. The reason for this failure with the 2-er is that they began with Kt x R and overlooked the fact than Black answers B x Kt *check!* Quite a joke!

Most Wholesome
light and flaky is the pastry made with . .
B. T. Babbitt's
Best Baking Powder
Absolutely pure. Quality unsurpassed.
Made by B. T. Babbitt, N.Y.
Sold by grocers everywhere.

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STANDARD OF THE WORLD

A year ago a noted physician wrote of the Columbia Bevel-Gear Chainless bicycle as follows:
"It perfectly supplements and carries to the limit of effectiveness the human mechanism of locomotion."
The **Columbia Bevel-Gear Chainless** for 1901 presents a still more perfect combination of means and appliances for enabling the rider to make the most of his power. Its characteristics are lightness, strength, durability, beauty, and it will always be found fit for duty, always at its best. **Price $75.00.**
All that has been accomplished towards making chain wheels more perfect is exemplified in the new Columbia Chain models. **Price $50.00.**
The Columbia Cushion Frame for either chainless or chain models prevents jolts, jars, and vibrations, greatly promoting the comfort and luxury of cycling. **Price $5.00 extra.** Columbia Tire or Hub Coaster Brake for either chainless or chain models. **Price $5.00 extra.**
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Folding Pocket KODAK
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The Sixth International Cable-Match between Great Britain and the United States was played on April 19th and 20th, and resulted in a Draw by the score of 5 to 5. The pairings and openings were as follows:

B'ds.	America.		Great Britain.	Openings.
1	Pillsbury	vs.	Blackburne	Sicilian Defense.
2	Showalter	vs.	Mason	Irregular.
3	Barry	vs.	Lee	Irregular.
4	Hodges	vs.	Mills	Ruy Lopez.
5	Hymes	vs.	Atkins	Ruy Lopez.
6	Voigt	vs.	Bellingham	Sicilian Defense.
7	Marshall	vs.	Ward	Q's Gam. Declined.
8	Bampton	vs.	Jackson	Giuoco Piano.
9	Newman	vs.	Jacobs	Dutch Opening.
10	Howell	vs.	Mitchell	Q's Gam. Declined.

The Americans had the White pieces on the odd-numbered boards, and the Englishmen the White on the even-numbered boards.

Very great interest was manifested in this match, as the United States had won two straight matches, and if they had won this match the magnificent and valuable Newnes trophy would remain permanently in America.

The score:

America.		Great Britain.	
Pillsbury	1	Blackburne	0
Showalter	0	Mason	1
Barry	½	Lee	½
Hodges	½	Miles	½
Hymes	1	Atkins	3
Voigt	½	Bellingham	½
Marshall	0	Ward	1
Bampton	½	Jackson	½
Newman	1	Jacobs	0
Howell	0	Mitchell	1
Total	5	Total	5

Record of matches:

AMERICA.			GREAT BRITAIN.		
Year.	Won.	Lost.	Year.	Won.	Lost.
1896	4½	3½	1896	3½	4½
1897	4½	5½	1897	5½	4½
1898	4½	5½	1898	5½	4½
1899	6	4	1899	4	6
1900	6	4	1900	4	6
1901	5	5	1901	5	5
Totals	30½	27½	Totals	27½	30½

According to the conditions of the contest three matches must be won consecutively, and, on account of this Draw, the entire series will have to be played again, and the games now played do not count.

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The following game was one of nine played by Pillsbury *sans voir*:

Vienna Opening.

PILLSBURY. White.	A. S. ORMSBY. Black.	PILLSBURY. White.	A. S. ORMSBY. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	11 B—B 4	P—B 3
2 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—Q B 3	12 Castles	P—Q 4
3 P—B 4	P x P	13 P x P	P x P
4 Kt—B 3	P—K Kt 4	14 B—Kt 3	B—K 3
5 P—K R 4	P—Kt 5	15 Q—K 2	Q—Q 2
6 Kt—K Kt 5	P—K R 4	16 Q R—Ksq	R—R 3
7 P—Q 4	P—B 3	17 Q—K 3	Castles
8 B x P	P x Kt	18 B—R 4	Kt—B 3
9 B x Kt P	B—K 2	19 Kt—Kt 5	P—R 3
10 B x B	Q Kt x B	20 Resigns.	

A Fine Ending.

The Deutsches Wochenschach, Berlin, publishes the following interesting end-game, which occurred recently between Marco and Hailig:

WHITE (Marco): K on K Kt sq; Q on Q Kt 3; Bs on Q B 4 and Q R 3; Kt on Q B 3; Rs on K B sq and Q sq; Ps on K 5, K B 2, K Kt 2, K R 2, Q R 2.

BLACK (Hailig): K on K sq; Q on K Kt 3; Bs on Q B sq and Q Kt 3; Kt on K Kt sq; Rs on K R sq and Q R sq; Ps on K B 2, K Kt 2, K R 2, Q 2, Q B 3, Q Kt 2, Q R 2.

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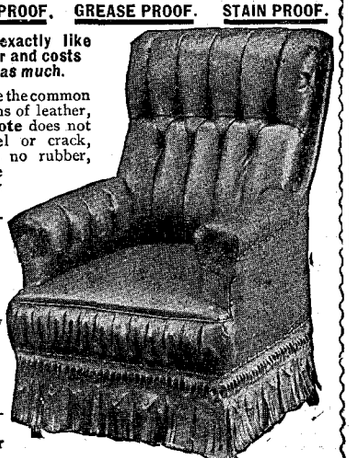

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